

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Rifle 1885, Shooting & Fishing 1888, Arms & the Man 1906

VOLUME LXXI



NUMBER 24

MAY 15, 1924

A Hero He Was

By Chas. Askins

The Sea Girt Small Bore Meet

By Frank Kahrs

Some Absurdities of Anti-Firearm Laws

By Stephen Trask

Shooting Up the Caribbean

By Lt. Com. E. E. Wilson

African Safari Notes

By G. D. Pope

Pan-American Ammunition Test

By Kendrick Scofield

The Beginnings of the "Kaintuck"

By Roy C. McHenry

\$3.00
the year

20 cents
the copy



What Is a Pistol Powder?

IN DESIGNING a powder which will burn efficiently in a pistol, it is necessary to consider the barrel length of the arm as well as the cartridge case capacity and bullet weight of the ammunition to be used.

The Length of the Pistol Barrel

This short barrel length requires an exceptionally quick burning powder in order to obtain a reasonable velocity before the bullet has left the barrel. This means that a slow burning powder cannot be used to obtain high

is a possibility of loading double charges. In spite of the fact that the pistol cartridge case has too great a capacity for a pistol powder it is entirely too small for the use of a slow burning powder such as a rifle powder. It would not be advisable to increase the present pistol cartridge case to accommodate a slow burning powder, as the barrel length has effectively limited the pistol cartridge to the use of a quick burning powder. For this reason, the pistol powder must be of high potential and of great burning speed to propel the bullet at the desired velocity and with the required degree of uniformity. A high potential and quick burning speed are not only conducive to erosion, but tend toward target inaccuracy unless carefully controlled.

The Pistol Bullet Weight

The third, and probably controlling factor to be considered, is that of bullet weight. A heavy bullet is usually desired to develop the required shocking power at the low velocities to which pistol ammunition is loaded. The bullet weight affords the necessary resistance to a powder to cause it to burn efficiently. With a slow burning powder there is a gradual increase in pressure corresponding to every increase in bullet weight. This increase in pressure with a slow burning powder is gradual and its effect can be watched and controlled. On the other hand, with a quick burning powder, the increase in pressure is exceptionally rapid with every increase in bullet weight. This exceptionally rapid increase in pressure in the case of a pistol or a revolver, where the pressure limit is 15,000 pounds per square inch, may run beyond the safety limit of pressure. For this reason, special precautions have to be taken in changing the existing designs of pistol and revolver cartridges. The diameter of the bullet also has its influence on the resultant pressure. An increase in the diameter of a pistol cartridge bullet will force the pressure of a normal weight of charge, for a bullet of normal diameter, far past the safety limit of the gun. It can readily be seen that the weight and diameter of the bullet are not only of vital importance in the design of a powder, but also are factors that all hand loaders should bear in mind as of equal importance when loading their ammunition. Charges recommended by any authorities per-

velocities because there is insufficient barrel length to permit a slow burning powder to continue pushing the bullet along the bore after it has once been started in motion.

The Capacity of the Pistol Cartridge Case

The second factor to be considered in designing a pistol powder is the capacity of the cartridge case. With the modern dense smokeless pistol powders, the pistol cartridge case usually has too great a capacity in that there

tain only to the bullets actually tested. A different mold, proportion of tin and lead, and different pistols will vary the resultant pressures. It is always well to under-load ammunition and gradually work up to the recommended charge, especially since the recommended charges in some cases usually represent the maximum limit in weight of charge.

High Velocity in Revolvers and Pistols

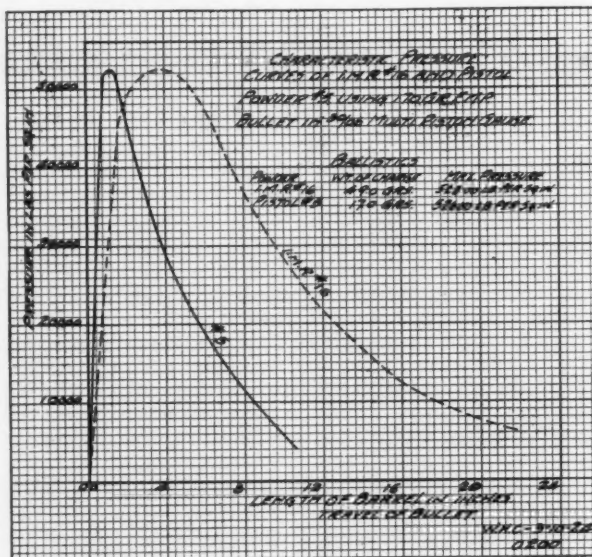
High velocity loads are limited by the pressure a firearm will safely withstand. It may be stated as a general rule that pistols and revolvers should not be loaded to pressures higher than 15,000 lbs. per sq. in. This limit effectively prohibits very high velocities with a quick burning powder, such as a pistol powder has to be to meet the requirements imposed by the short barrel, the small case capacity and the weight of the bullet.

As it is impossible to increase the barrel length and still retain the mobility desirable in a one-hand gun, and since the capacity of the case cannot be increased without making the cylinder or magazine cumbersome, the only method left is to decrease the bullet weight. This has been done effectively, as in the case of the 45

A. C. P. cartridge, where, by decreasing the 230 grain bullet, with its 810 f. s. velocity, to 200 grains, the velocity was increased to 910 f. s. This method of attaining high velocity by reducing the bullet weight can, however, be carried to an extreme, for the accuracy will suffer eventually. Accuracy depends, to a certain extent, upon the bullet's travel through the barrel as well as the manner in which the bullet upsets in the origin of the lands. With such a short barrel, the travel is limited and when the velocity is pushed too high the accuracy falls off correspondingly.

Pistol Powder No. 5

Pistol Powder No. 5 is made of nitrocellulose, the coolest burning of all nitro compounds that efficiently serve as a base for smokeless powder. It is cut in a small granulation to obtain the quickness of burning made necessary by the small capacity of the pistol cartridge case.



The above graph shows the difference in rate of burning between Pistol Powder No. 5 and IMR No. 16 very strikingly. This curve was drawn from test results obtained in a 30/06 multiple piston pressure gauge when both powders were loaded to develop breech pressure of approximately 52,000 Lbs./sq. in. IMR No. 16, as shown by the dotted line, develops its pressure slowly and continues the application of pressure on the base of the bullet as it moves down the barrel. Pistol Powder No. 5, as shown by the solid line, develops its maximum pressure very rapidly and falls off again almost as quickly. Obviously, a pistol powder is as impracticable in a rifle cartridge as a rifle powder would be loaded in pistol ammunition.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware

MILITARY SALES DIVISION

The characteristics and adaptability of powders are subjects for constant study and experimentation by manufacturers of ammunition who are scientifically and mechanically equipped to produce cartridges of the greatest uniformity and dependability.

We recommend factory loaded ammunition.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Publication of the National Rifle Association of America

VOL. LXXI, No. 24

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 15, 1924

\$3.00 a Year. 20 Cents a Copy

A Hero He Was

By Charles Askins

*"A hero he was and a hero he'd be,
But devil the hero he was to me."*

THE *East African Standard* is authority for the statement that one of our great moving picture photographers has been forbidden to land in British East Africa. The legislature of Kenya Colony has barred him on the ground of excessive cruelty to animals, and the British home government has approved the action. The legislature of Kenya Colony further advised that the man be not allowed to land in any British possession. Sometimes our Briton is obstinately wrong and sometimes he is just as obstinately right. Thereby hangs a tale,—maybe two of them.

The *East African Standard* containing the report of the action of the colonial assembly is before me, and I could give the name of the American moving picture hero who has been barred from Africa, but think it best not to—he would consider the publication of his name a very desirable piece of publicity. Any bit of publicity would be welcome to him short of the account of his hanging.

Some of this moving picture, wild-animal-charging business looks funny to us, but the home folks evidently lacked a sense of humor. I remember one picture of a great African tusker charging the camera. Beside it stood our hero in perfect pose, the smoke issuing from the muzzle of his rifle—everything perfect except the rifle was pointed a rod from the elephant, charging at forty feet. People in Nairobi got the true story of that picture, but we did not. The English or Irish or Scotch guide—anyhow a resident of Nairobi—killed that elephant, while our moving picture charging wild animal hero stood a hundred yards back at the root of a tree which he had selected because it would be very easy to climb. By some hocus-pocus the well known form of the hero was transferred to that film and the guide cut out. The only trouble was that the hero had his rifle pointed in such direction that he'd have missed anything smaller than a man-o'-war going broadside. Naturally the guide told the story and the safari niggers confirmed his tale.

The next scheme of our hero was to equip a few Ford cars and trucks for "chasing the antelope over the plain." In one of these cars the hero stood and fired into the fleeing game, while from another car or two his picture was being taken. Again the camera car would race ahead, train on the hero's car and the oncoming game, and pictures would be reeled off as pursued and pursuer raced past. The hero could do his own shooting now. He stood up in his car and shot with lion-like courage. Now and then an antelope or a zebra or a rhino went down right in front of the camera, and people could see who did it and how it was done. Back of the chase lay dead beasts and wounded. Some got up and came on, some drifted out this way and that, some raised drooping heads and watched until they died. The hero shot,

the camera cranked, and all across the level plain the hyenas feasted and howled their praise of the American moving picture hero.

The English heard of that, too, and they cussed in every cuss word known to an Englishman,—and they know a plenty that we do not. They couldn't hang him, for that kind of thing is not done, you know, in an English possession, but they could see that he didn't do it again, and he won't. Moreover, I doubt if any American will again be allowed to take moving pictures of game being killed in British East Africa. Our hero is out of a job, and that's that.

He might have gotten by at that, if another picture hero hadn't come along and put the kibosh on it all. He wanted a picture of lions and such things dying before the camera and with due help got 'em. But he had a young and charming wife who wanted to be a "hero," too. Why not? She was better looking than he was, and the man-fan would like her for her own sake. Still she had to have an excuse for appearing.

Now in one of the parks or gardens in Nairobi there was a pet lion, a big jolly-polly cub, whom everybody petted and everybody fed, as the kids do peanuts to the elephant. They called the cub "Puppy-Jack," and he didn't know as yet that there was a man, woman or child in the whole world that wan't a friend of his. He romped with the children, and they could make him sit up and beg and offer to shake hands for a bit of meat. Our moving picture hero Number 2 saw what was going on, and a great idea struck him amidstships. Here was a chance for his wife to become a moving picture heroine.

He bought the lion. Cameras were set in an adjacent wood, and Puppy-Jack was toled out to the spot by feeding him bits of meat along the way. All set; the madam kneeling with rifle ready, the cameras ready to crank on either side, before and behind, with Puppy-Jack at the other end of a thirty-yard run. Behind the woman a man stood with a big piece of meat and called "Puppy-Jack, Puppy-Jack!" Puppy-Jack understood and here he came full charge. The woman shot him and Puppy-Jack died in front of the cameras, and the lady became a great heroine, too. Why not? That is the way it is done. But when Nairobi heard of the end of Puppy-Jack they cussed in all the cuss words known to an Englishman and all those known to a nigger, and all those known to an East Indian and many others, besides.

The Englishman thinks we have queer tastes to wish to sit in awe, viewing the picture of some man who was killing a beast, not for the sake of killing it, but for the sake of having his picture taken while doing the killing. The Englishman is mistaken about us, as witness the two men in high places who milked a cow or chopped wood, not for the sake of milking the cow but merely to have their pictures taken in the act. When this happened (*Continued on Page 22*)

The 1924 Sea Girt Meet

By Frank Kahrs

THE New Jersey State Rifle Association has concluded definite arrangements for the third annual Eastern Small Bore Championship Matches to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., under the auspices of that association and sanctioned by the N. R. A.

This year's tournament will run from Wednesday, July 2, to Sunday, July 6, both dates inclusive, which provides five days of continuous shooting, exclusively with .22-caliber rifles at a minimum of 50 yards and a maximum of 200 yards as the distances. For the 50 and 100 yard shooting the accepted type of movable wooden frames is used. For the 150, 175, and 200 yard shooting the firing is done on the standard military butts. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the old 200 yard butts at Sea Girt have been replaced by modern concrete and steel frames, of which there thirty-six in number.

Owing to the rapidly increasing interest in small bore shooting everywhere, and particularly in the Eastern States, the attendance during these annual events has been very satisfactory and this year it is contemplated that every competitor who attended the competitions last year will take unto himself the responsibility of bringing a new man to Sea Girt. There is every reason this year why he should do so because according to the program (this will be ready for distribution by June 1) the competitors are segregated into three classes; namely, the experts, the mediocre, and the beginners. Heretofore and with few exceptions, practically all of the competitors at Sea Girt have been the cream of the marksmen of the East where the new man had practically no chance to break in. It is obvious that if these competitions are to be of championship caliber then the competitors must be of the same type. This idea is retained in this year's program but the less experienced and the new shooters are recognized in their respective classes. According to the system to be followed this year, each competitor will classify himself when registering and making entries for the competitions.

In order to claim Class A it is stipulated that he belongs in that class if he has attended one or more small bore shoots at Sea Girt or Camp Perry, or has won a first, second, or third prize in any open small bore event, which includes, of course, competitions held in both places, and competitions such as the New York Metropolitan Championship Matches. N. R. A. Gallery or Outdoor Matches must be taken into consideration.

To qualify for Class B, any small bore shooter must have attended at least one small bore shoot at either Sea Girt or Camp Perry.

Class C will be made up of any small bore shooter who has never attended a competition at Sea Girt or Camp Perry.

Any shooter may win a match and the prize, cash or merchandise, which goes to first place, but all others will be awarded prizes in their respective classes. While the old Schedule A distribution of cash prizes will be

retained for such matches where classification is not required, and there are few of these, a new distribution known as Schedule C will be followed in all classified matches. This new schedule is based on the number of entries in each class. To illustrate, if there are 70 competitors in Class A, 20 in Class B, and 10 in Class C, 50% of the entrance fees will be divided on that basis in each class and the percentage to the individual winners in the classes will be arranged on the basis of a minimum of one prize to each five competitors and on a sliding rule scale as shown by the following:

Class A			
1st	25%	6th	8%
2nd	15%	7th	7%
3rd	10%	8th	7%
4th	9%	9th	6%
5th	8%	10th	5%
Class B			
1st	25%	5th	10%
2nd	20%	6th	9%
3rd	15%	7th	9%
4th	12%		
Class C			
1st	30%	4th	15%
2nd	25%	5th	10%
3rd	20%		

The thought on which this new classification and distribution system is based recognizes that the class which has the largest number of competitors should receive a larger percentage of prizes. In other words, if Class C had the largest number of competitors, B the next, and A the least, then the order shown would be reversed and Class C receive the bulk of the prizes. The merchandise prizes will be distributed on the same basis, depending somewhat on the number of prizes available. For the team matches there will be no classification and Schedule B, which gives 40% to the first team, 30% to the second, 20% to the third, and 10% to the fourth, will be followed again this year.

The program of matches seems to be well balanced. The first day, Wednesday, July 2, is devoted entirely to practice shooting which takes the form of limited re-entry matches at 50, 100, and 200 yards. The Swiss Unlimited Re-entry Match at 200 yards has been added to the program. This is the match in which a competitor continues firing so long as he remains in the bull's-eye. The Preliminary Palma which is to afford those who plan to enter the Palma Individual Match the following day an opportunity to get sighted in at the ranges of 150, 175, and 200 yards, will be a feature of the day's shooting.

On the second day, Thursday, July 3, the Palma Individual Match is scheduled to begin at 10:30 A. M., and is to be preceded by two hours of re-entry competition. The Small Bore Spencer Match at 200 yards is scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and this concludes the day's firing.

The third day, Friday, July 4, is the big day of the shoot. The Palma Small Bore

Team Match, teams of four, is scheduled to begin at 9 o'clock and firing is over the Palma distances of 150, 175, and 200 yards, 15 shots per man. In other words, the Palma in the small bore simulates the 800, 900, and 1,000 yard distances in Military Shooting. The big Individual Match of the meeting begins at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This is known as the Camp Perry Special over the DeWar course and the first prize is a free trip to Camp Perry and return, with subsistence at Camp Perry for a ten-day period. In order to qualify for this prize the winner must go to Camp Perry, otherwise the next highest man receives the opportunity. The Re-entry Matches will continue practically all day.

On the fourth day, Saturday, July 5, the Eastern Small Bore Individual Championship Match at 50, 100, and 200 yards, begins at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Eastern Small Bore Championship Match, at the same distances, teams of four, is scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Re-entry Matches all day.

There is an interesting program scheduled for the fifth and last day, Sunday, July 6. The Eastern Two Man Team Match is a very popular number and starts at 10:30 in the morning and is for distances of 100 and 200 yards. The Swiss Match at 200 yards is down for 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the Long Range Individual, a new match at 200 yards, 20 shots, open only to Class B and C men, will be shot for the first time.

Those who have already competed in the Eastern Small Bore Championship Matches need hardly be told about the fine collection of merchandise prizes which will be on exhibition at the Club House during the matches. Already, prizes equal in number and value to those of last year have been assured. Telescopes, rifles, cameras, pocket knives, smoker's articles, traveling bags, silver spoons, flashlights, and a wide assortment of other suitable prizes, too numerous to mention, are already assured and there is added money to the amount of approximately \$300.00 with distinctive gold and silver medals in the various matches to spur the small bore shooter to do his utmost. Fifty per cent of all entrance fees goes back to the shooters. A troop of Boy Scouts from Trenton will do the scoring and marking under the direction of the Chief Range Officer and the personal supervision of the Scoutmaster. Those in charge of the tournament are as follows:

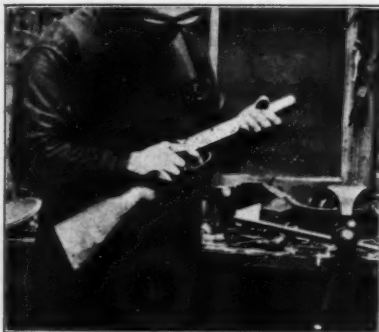
Executive Officer, Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer; Assistant Executive Officers: Col. Wm. Libbey, Col. J. J. Dooley, Maj. K. K. V. Casey; Quartermaster, Lt. Col. John Malcolm; Surgeon, Lt. Col. R. H. Sayre; Technical Officer, Mr. Harry M. Pope; Chief Statistical Officer, Capt. Henry N. Marsh; Chief Range Officer, Capt. W. H. Richard; Range Officers, Mr. L. C. Weldin, Mr. Andrew Brotherton, Mr. Daniel D. Hoag, Mr. Geo. Benjamin, Mr. Frank J. Kahrs; Statistical Office, Mr. Chas. Gruendyke.

Some Absurdities of Anti-Firearm Laws

By Stephen Trask

WITH bills now pending before Congress—notably the iniquitous Copeland measure designed to prohibit the interstate shipment of pistols and revolvers—certain reformers of childlike faith and mentality insist that when such a regulation becomes law, the day of the thug and murderer will end. In short, that he will be legislated out of existence through the simple expedient of forbidding the manufacture of the weapons he uses.

An incontrovertible bit of evidence very closely related to this assumption lies on



Making the Thuggun

Notice that the work bench is the present-day garage type found in every city, town, and country village

the desk where this is being written. It is a weapon that suggests manslaughter in its every line, from twelve-bore muzzle, from which can be sent a bone smashing, killing charge of shot to tape wrapped grip excellently adapted for clubbing. It is 17 inches long overall, weighs just under four pounds and can easily be concealed under street clothes. It is a weapon *par excellence* for the killer. And it was made from a single barreled shotgun in exactly nine minutes with no more complicated equipment than a pocket knife and a file. Here is the story.

Out in Salem, Oregon, lives one Donegan Wiggins, who beside being a sincere gun crank is that type of white American who refuses to take the reform jumps at every tinkle of a long-haired leader's bell and who has a habit of thinking things out for himself.

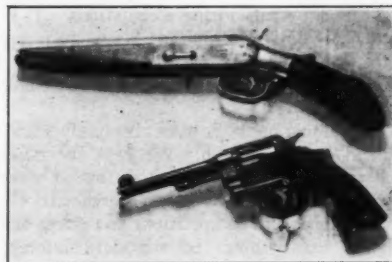
Wherefore, when publicity was given the Copeland bill, which is about as brainless a piece of proposed legislation ever conceived and which seeks to discourage the manufacture of pistols and revolvers by prohibiting their transportation, "Ole Man Wiggins started a little backfire of his own. Under the provisions of the Copeland and other such proposed laws, how could a criminal arm himself?

Obviously, first, by refusing to surrender his weapons. Second, refusal failing by virtue of the confiscation of his firearms by the police, a dicker with a "gat-legger" who would have

less trouble than his brother "boot-legger" in running in his goods from foreign ports, would supply him. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the manufacturers of pistols and revolvers could be put out of business, that all crook weapons could be confiscated, and pistol-boot-legging prevented there still remained a third source through which the lawbreaker could possess himself with arms—to make them. At first glance, to the uninitiated, this might seem a preposterous undertaking involving skill, specialized tools and machinery.

For the purpose of determining how easily such a law as the Copeland Bill proposes could be circumvented, Wiggins set to work. He had often heard how easily a shotgun may be converted into a short arm, easily concealed and of deadly potentialities—the same kind of a weapon as that known as the "sawed-off shotgun" which the express messengers of stage coach days carried.

So "Ole Man Wiggins" procured a single barrel shotgun, some 30 inches in length overall and which by no stretch of the imagination could be construed as coming under the restrictions of such measures as the Copeland



The Thuggun compared with modern Smith & Wesson revolver under the proposed anti-gun laws. The latter would be legislated out of existence while the former can be manufactured anywhere within a quarter of an hour and is far more effective for criminal purposes

bill, together with an ordinary penknife and a file which tools will in all likelihood be obtainable easily in any hardware store long after Copeland, Magistrate McAdoo, and other reformers, have faded from their brief limelight. Also he summoned four reputable witnesses with accurate watches and went to work. Three minutes of fevered filing shortened the barrel to about 10 inches. Six minutes more with penknife and file separated the stock around the curve of the pistol grip smoothed it and saw a wrapping of tire tape added. The thug gun was complete, and it had clearly been demonstrated that the most ignorant thug could manufacture a firearm far more destructive at short range than any revolver or pistol in an incredibly short time. Wiggins then tried it out and found that it could be shot effectively and that it could be successfully concealed under street clothes.



Here is a copy of the affidavit which accompanies the gun:

Salem, Oregon, April 18, 1924.

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned, individually and collectively swear to the following facts:

That on April 18, 1924, we saw Donegan Wiggins, of Salem, Oregon, cut the accompanying single barrel shotgun down from its original full length to its present condition using no tools but a file and a jackknife, and that the actual time required for converting this full length shotgun into a deadly short arm capable of concealing about the person, was nine minutes. The accompanying photographs were taken of the operation while the work was in progress.

(Signed) Chas. J. Lisle.
Arthur F. Burke.
Ben Kaminiski.
Raymond Burke.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of April, 1924. M. POULSEN,
(SEAL) Recorder of the City of Salem, Ore.



The finishing Touches

Consist of wrapping tire tape around the handle, making a time limit of nine minutes necessary to complete the weapon

Further examples of the absurdities of legislation directed at homicides through laws which seek to "remove the cause," are constantly cropping up, but fortunately the public

(Continued on Page 22)

Shooting up the Caribbean

By Lt. Com. E. E. Wilson, U. S. N.

THE time was when there was great enthusiasm in the Navy for small arms.

Each year when the Fleet migrated south after the Christmas holidays, the big ships assembled in Guantanamo Bay on the south coast of Cuba and went after it hammer and tongs. As many of a ship's company as could be spared were hustled ashore in heavy marching order. Over on Deer Point, that chalk-white promontory which thrusts out into the blue waters of the bay, tent cities sprang into being. Thousands of blue jackets in "whites" swarmed ashore. As soon as camp was made the rattle of musketry began and continued from early morn to sundown. Each battleship had an officer from the Navy Rifle Team and these team captains were soon hard at it, in friendly competition on the range by day and still more friendly competition at the club by night. This was all before we were purified by Mr. Volstead's Act. Men struggled and sweated in the blistering sun until they had rolled in the dirt long enough and then went back to camp for a refreshing swim in the clear, cool waters. Heigh Ho! Them were the "halycorn" days!

Under these conditions there grew up at Guantanamo one of the largest and best equipped ranges in the world. It is as large as Perry in point of numbers of targets, and covers considerably more ground. No pains were spared in its equipment and now it is second to none in completeness of appointments. And it is a hard range, too. Every morning within a few minutes of ten o'clock the Trade Wind comes whistling over the parched hills, sweeping down the various gulleys, it flops the unsuspecting bullet into the three ring and continues on to blow white dust into the shooters eyes. There is no grass on the range and the glare is so bad that the bull at five hundred there looks like the ones at six hundred at Perry. And so it is a good range from every viewpoint, adequate, well located and sporty enough for any of us.

Lately, things have changed. Since the war we are more scientific and much of our time is devoted to Strategy and Tactics and guns and torpedoes. Some pessimists think we pay too little attention to fundamentals and too much to bunk. Be that as it may, shooting isn't what it used to be in the fleet. To be sure the parties go ashore as they used to, but it is a desultory sort of drill, and the keen incentive of competition is lost. The heart seems to have gone out of the game and the old-timers are sad. They would like to see a revival but there isn't enough time now to get in the schedule of Gunnery Exercises, let alone strategy and tactics and machinery overhaul.

Ever since I last saw the deserted range at Guantanamo I have been mulling over the idea of introducing the military small bore rifle into ships as a means of training men in the use of the service rifle. It seemed perfectly logical that men could be taught to

shoot well with the twenty-two and that much of the range instruction might be saved. In spite of the apparent logic of the thing, numbers of people said it could not be done. Last year at Perry, however, I saw something that convinced me it could. Every shooter there will remember the girl's team from Central High School, Washington, D. C. Most people will remember, too, how they took a day off from their Ballard guns, borrowed a service rifle or two, went over to six hundred and averaged about forty-seven the first time they ever fired. As I remember one little girl got a possible and there were some good men shooters who didn't do any better that day!

With this demonstration in mind I went to the Navy Department after the match and talked them into giving me four 1922 Springfield for "experimental purposes." The guns arrived just before we began the annual migration. My ship, the Bridgeport, is a Destroyer Tender, that is a repair ship and it didn't take long to build our range on board. In one of the compartments on the upper deck we found room for four targets abreast at 100 feet. We made up four bullet stops as described in the N. R. A. Small Bore Program, and went to it. About fifty men volunteered and we started right out with position and aiming exercises exactly as laid down in our Small Arms Firing Regulations. J. B. Smith, a Chief Machinist's Mate, formerly of the Navy Rifle Team, and still a shooting nut, took complete charge and ran the whole show.

Our training methods were absolutely standard and quite thorough. We kept the range open afternoons and evenings so that any one who cared to could shoot. We organized the usual matches and competitions and prizes and did the usual things to stimulate interest. The range caught on immediately and was so popular we had to run it overtime. Before long the men began to shoot so well that I was astonished. Within a month they were going strong. Since the object of the experiment was to determine whether or not men could be trained entirely on the small-bore and then moved right onto the range with the thirty caliber, we made no attempt to shoot the service rifle on shore.

All this sounds reasonable enough but it was not so simple as it looks. It must be remembered that we were cruising all this time and most of the time were either actually at sea with a roll and pitch on or anchored in an open roadstead with considerable motion. This made it hard at times but we persisted and fired rapid fire, surprise fire and skirmish fire, all the stunts in our qualification courses. Work began about January fifth en route to Colon. It was continued in Chiriqui Lagoon, a smooth bay way down the Panama coast, at sea en route to Culebra, and there in an open roadstead to the eastward of Porto Rico. Toward the end of February we anchored in the quiet harbor of Kingston, Jamaica, for a

well-earned recreation period of two weeks.

The rifle team was so anxious to get ashore and try the service rifle that we borrowed Normand Range and landed the party each morning. At first we confined ourselves to the small bore but when we were suddenly challenged by the Kingston Infantry Volunteers to a match, we put aside the little guns long enough to sight in the thirties. The match called for one sighter and seven shots for record at 200, 500 and 600 yards slow fire on the "B" target. If your first sighter was a bull you could call it your first record. That's their idea of the way to "make the sighters count"—and it is not so bad at that! Not only that but we fired eight men, the best six of them to count. How many team captains are there who have longed for the chance to drop the last two at one time or another! It is not a half bad idea.

The match proved to be easy for our men, in fact we had a margin of about twenty-five percent. Our poorest man was better than their best and all of our people, shooting mid range for the first time in their lives did remarkably well. Some of the best scores were shot by men who had never fired a service rifle before and in fact had never fired any kind of rifle six weeks before. Naturally our fame spread throughout the island and we found ourselves challenged again.

The second match was more curious than the first. It was fired against the West India Regiment, a regular organization constituting the garrison of the island. The course was 200 and 500 slow fire and 300 rapid. The target was one of those tin hat things. As I remember it was three feet square at short range with a tin hat four by eight inches, colored black, mounted in the center. The upper half of the target was sky-blue and the lower half khaki with the tin hat sitting on the horizon. A hit on the hat counted four. An "inner" or three was a hit in the space between the hat and a ring spaced one inch from its outline. The two or "maggie" was a hit in a circle twelve inches in diameter with the center at the center of the hat. An "outer" or one was the rest of the target. At five hundred yards all target dimensions were just twice these. Eight men fired two sighters and seven shots for record, all prone.

The strange target and unusual conditions had us worried a little. The tin hat was not easy to see. Furthermore when we came to shoot the rapid fire we found we were supposed to shoot as many shots as we could get out in a minute. Knowing the capabilities of the Enfield along that line we were bothered some. We agreed, however, to shoot two clips of well aimed shots and trust to luck. Most of their shooters got out fifteen shots in the time allowed, but they seemed to concentrate more on getting them out than getting them in, for we won the range handily and, in fact, the match. The final score was

(Continued on Page 22)

Part II The Safari Starts

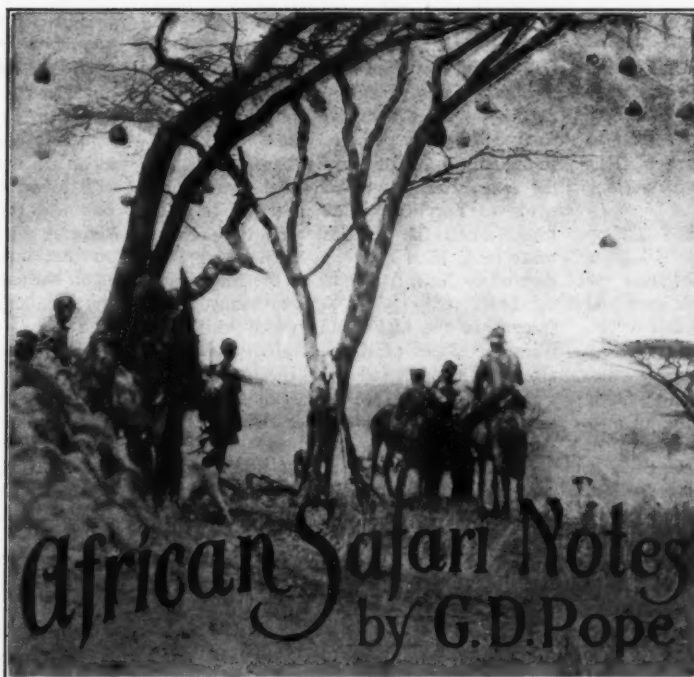
THE famous Kapiti and Athi plains were now behind us, and at mid-day, approaching from the east, we rolled into the capital, Nairobi, which lies a scattered plain, like a Western town, at the foot of a little plateau. On this, amid wooded grounds is situated the Government House and many fine residences, which view from their elevation the wide plains and low hill ranges that sweep northward to beautiful snow-capped Mt. Kenya, though this 18,350-foot mountain itself is not visible.

The war gave Kenya a severe set-back, and the change of the basis of the rupee to the shilling is credited with finishing the job; so it is not surprising that times are still slow over there, though it is the general belief that affairs have at last turned the corner and the future begins to show promise. The report of the Manager of the Department of Railways is a good index of the turn in the tide, for they showed a profit in operation last year and a noticeable growth in freight handled.

One of the incidents of hard times was the wrecking and reorganization of the old firm of Newland, Tarlton & Company, the famous outfitters known to all readers of African sporting news. Little Leslie Tarlton, one of the best shots, coolest hands, and best fellows in Africa emerged from the various transformations and is now a director of the new corporation, which outfits visiting sportsmen, called Safariland Ltd.

Colonel P. Whetham, who came to Kenya after four years of fighting in France, where he had demonstrated a gift for organization, is in charge as manager, and it was he, a vigorous, sandy-haired, blue-eyed man in his prime, who met us at the station and with him Captain Burman, a fellow director who did much to make pleasant our stay in Nairobi. We were by this time wearing our sun helmets or topees, but it was noticeable that, like ourselves, most people were dressed not in white ducks or linens as at Mombasa, but in substantial wool tweeds, the elevation of nearly 6,000 feet explaining the fact, and we were indeed glad to wear a light coat when going about in the evenings.

Just as Safariland's agent at Mombasa had met us and cleared our luggage, so now they took charge of us and transported everything to their big sheet-iron warehouse, where, after lunch, with Whetham and Burman at the New Stanley, we went to spend an afternoon unpacking and repacking for our safari. As arranged in advance, they had purchased for our account a Ford car equipped with a box body and top such as is commonly used for



Title Illustration: The safari resting under a tree loaded with Weaver birds' nests

Bottom Illustration: Ford car designed for safari work

and even they get in and out again with the least possible delay. But the plains and plateaus and many delightful shooting grounds are now within motor reach during the dry season! When it really rains out there, transportation by motor, in the main, just ceases, and then the ancient burden bearer on two legs resumes his place.

As we had elected to have the safari in the field when we arrived, thus saving at least ten days of our precious time, we had left the choice of territory to our white hunter, Jack Lucy, one of the veterans of this business whom we had the good fortune to secure for our trip. After consultation with Tarlton and Whetham, it was decided to go first to

Isiola, where lion were reported plentiful; and then to Archers Post, on the Uaso Nyero River where the road crosses going north to Marsabit, the mountain oasis in a desert country beyond the terrible Kasute, also the road to the Lorian swamp, a celebrated haunt of elephant, buffalo and lion.

Waiting for the Springfield ammunition delayed us a few days, but this was no real loss for it gave us an opportunity to take part in a unique lion hunt right on the edge of Nairobi itself. The night before we arrived two lions pulled down a bullock in a field not a quarter of a mile from Lucy's house, and a half mile from the Mathaiga Country Club, where we were staying, through the kindness of some friends we had made aboard ship. The acting game warden, Mr. Coldwell, had been twitted in the local paper about the misbehavior of some of his charges and was turning the table on his critics by pulling off a lion drive in the municipal forest adjoining the town, and very kindly invited us to have a go at it. The lion had been spooed or tracked to a small wedge of forest lying between two roads and here, accompanied by Lucy, we in full war paint were posted at advantageous spots. I don't know about the others, but for myself, I felt that I was taking this thing right in the middle of the third act, for my post was at the intersection of two very charming sunlit paths in the pleasant Adirondack-like forest; commanded, indeed, a few yards of narrow ribbon paths in four directions; but I was keenly aware that I was in turn commanded by acres of dense underbrush all about me, at what I calculated to be one good lion leap from me. Well, the beaters, with sticks, spears and chopping knives at last came along our way crashing and singing and whacking the trees, with the evident intention of putting the lion wise to the fact that they were strolling about in his



wood lot, and I was sure that several small rustlings and swishings in the brush were he—or she—and I kept wondering how big a lion looks out in small timber, and whether they can really come so fast as the estimated forty miles an hour gait; if they are as hard to hit as a rabbit; and a lot more speculations ran through my mind, too—but all for nothing as there wasn't any lion.

We afterwards saw where he had lain up for the day not far from us, but all signs indicated that he had taken a night train for parts unknown, so we unloaded our guns and our minds of a mixture of anxiety and regret, climbed back in our car and drove over peaceful white roads to the pretty country club, got a bath and dressed for dinner. It was an experience, nevertheless, and from an incident which took place two weeks later when a lion was shot by Capt. Palmer-Kerrison in Government House Grounds it was proven neither impossible nor incredible that a lion

British tea drinking that begins with the cup which aboard ship your steward, or in town or camp your "boy" brings to your bedside at daylight, with a biscuit; and goes on through the day, and it became a much-appreciated part of our daily routine. So tea and a substantial lunch consumed, we were fortified for the long afternoon drive on the well made roads to Fort Hall, through the hill mazes where dwell the Kikuya, who once had a white man, John Boyce, as virtual king; and then on to Neri, from whence the road changing from red clay to yellow, sandy gravel ascends to the high plains which lead down from the slopes of Kenya, till as the golden afternoon sunlight faded and the sudden tropic night came down, we drove up at the tiny settlement of Nanyuki, whose altitude is over 7,000 feet.

Here, a small hotel has been established by an enterprising young Englishman, late a naval commander of the Great War, Hamed Hook,

dropped end-wall, where the fireplace invites, were two or three lordly trophies—a buffalo head of great size and a beautiful saber-like rhino horn thirty-six inches in length, both taken up in the Kenya forest gloom. They sent a thrill of anticipation through us all, and as an omen of good fortune for our adventure still to come. Here, by the way, in the tiny bar near the road, is a mark on the counter showing where the equator crosses the room, so that one, if so disposed, actually walks upon the imaginary dividing line between the northern and southern hemisphere.

THE Ford was hard to start in the chill of morning, but we pushed her off down hill, and, with the clutch engaged, finally got the first and heartening explosion that presently became the well known and welcome roar of the faithful little motor. We got Lucy started off at last for a day of many driving troubles with the new car, and we fell in



Torrey and His Rhino



Two Hyenas Killed at the First Camp

drifting "out of the blue" might come in so close to the clipped lawns and ordered hedges of civilization that his wild blood might stain the pretty pebbled path of a lady's flower garden.

NEXT day we packed our safari car full with our bed rolls and duffle bags, and with faithful Hassan as a helper, Jack Lucy set out for base camp, we following next morning in a comfortable and dependable Hupmobile. Through miles of well tended coffee shambas, as they call the farms, where the dense green of the trees stands out against the raw red earth, over excellent roads, up and down hill to Thika, a small but attractive settlement or town at the juncture of two rivers; where, it being noon, we lunched in our first thatched roof house, a wayside hotel. The tea room, set in a garden whose lawn sloped away to the river where the waterfall was framed amid green trees, was airy and spacious; of simple construction—sides of reeds carefully set on end laced into tight walls; a roof of palm thatch, neatly laid, furnished an agreeable shelter from the white sunlight outside. We had long since become accustomed to the

locally and familiarly known as "Boat Hook," who with his charming and capable young wife has planted this outpost of civilization alongside a tiny but never failing rill that starts miles back on the mountain side and brings life far out onto the grass plains.

Our bedchamber was a grass hut with board floor, having simple but spotlessly clean furnishings, so that we spent a most restful night after our long day's ride.

Dawn found us out of doors for a look at beautiful, snow-capped Kenya before she should hide herself behind the veils born each morning on her slopes; and there, across the glorious golden plains in the sun's first light, she loomed, with the cold white of her snow mantle in the upper crage glistening against the soft blue of her shoulders and the dark green of her forested flanks—a noble mountain!

This was a country worth coming far to see and the sweet air that filled our lungs was as fresh and keen as that of the Wyoming uplands. Within the long room that served as dining room and lounge, where a wood fire crackled on the hearth, the walls were decorated with well selected skins and over the

behind among our bags, rifles and parcels in the Hupmobile.

Dropping gradually from the high plains, we came into a lower country of rock and sand, where the sun's heat baked us through the long, late morning; then we sighted the Isiola River and its border of gray dome palms in their fantastic foliage. Somewhere ahead lay the ranch of Rattray, the man who is experimenting with the Grevey zebra as a draft animal, capturing them in organized drives toward extensive thorn fences which lead to the corrals where the conglomerate mass of zebra and other animals, among which the oryx predominates, is penned and then sorted. I had met him at Nairobi, a quiet, hardy man, with long experience in the bush, and in his maimed and gnarled hands bearing witness to its dangers, for a leopard put him in the hospital for four months of incredible suffering.

Searching the bush for the wounded animal, he had turned at a sound behind him to see the leopard in mid air, and had only time to seize it by the throat as it landed on him. A fearful struggle followed in which both hands and arms were terribly bitten, and finally the

combatants fell to earth, each completely exhausted, and contrary to their usual custom, the beast, sickened by his wounds and half strangled, crawled away. Rattray's boy later found him and got him first to his farm and then, after a terrible journey of 180 miles, to Nairobi and the hospital. Here, after weeks of almost intolerable pain, his vigorous health at last pulled him through and he returned to his zebra ranch; but he frankly says that though he lives where the thick jungles are full of leopard and where the game herds about him bring lion swarming in great numbers, he is "off"—both for life.

He offered us every hospitality, including the use of a permanent dug out lion "boma" where many have been shot, but we moved off too soon to give it a trial. Among other things, he warned us of the danger of approaching wounded oryx, and told us how when captured with zebra in the pens, these rapier-bearing big antelope lowered their

were to hear so often thereafter, and majestically the car moved forward under the impetus of the always reliable man power, which is an African institution, and so following the palm-marked "road," winding through the chaparell, finally docked beside the neat green tents set out in order under the tall, flat-topped camel thorn trees which shaded our camp, and were HOME!

Our need was food and a chair in the shade, which we duly got, but all afternoon Lucy and Pierce, our Hup driver, with the latter's entire tool shop from the Hup laid out on the running board, went over the sick car. They took her apart, scrutinized all her vitals, found the cracked commutator cover or whatever it was, put her all together again and presently her roarings proclaimed that for the nonce, at all events, she was herself again; then wiping their blackened and greasy hands, the two "doctors" retired to the palm-thatched hut and took a long, deep drink on it.

if it was late, the cotton sleeping suit, and wrapped in a long, warm woolen dressing gown, with mosquito boots protecting one's legs, stroll out to the dining room, a "banda" or palm leaf shed put up at each permanent camp, and sitting in comfortable folding chairs before a good table of ingenious folding legs, ate a well-cooked dinner served by two of the boys—Hassan, our major domo, and one of the tent boys. Then a pipe, a visit together over the day's doings, and tomorrow's plans, and off to bed under our mosquito nets.

A day in the field began with "chi," that is, tea and a biscuit—a hard cracker—before daylight, then up and dressed for our 5:30 breakfast and a view of the rising sun's first wakening beams as they flooded the strange landscape. Pictures have familiarized us with the typical flat-topped acacia trees which seem to predominate and the thornbush that straggles everywhere, but personally, I had no conception of the variety and plentitude of bird



The Old Order Passes the New



Oryx Killed at First Camp

heads and drove furiously at the zebra, impaling and killing many before they could be stopped with a bullet. We found our boys, too, most cautious in their approach to these long horns, and I made it a practice to put a pistol bullet in their heads just beyond reach of their sweeping lunges. Of course your Mohammedan boys will only eat the meat if the beast has been bled while still alive by one of the faithful, so they used to approach quietly and when the beast was near its end, seize a horn, pull the head back and reaching over drive a knife into the throat or heart and then leap clear, or sometimes hang on tight to both horns.

Crossing a rough plain of parched black gumbo or black cotton soil, we came at last to a pole with a rag on it, the agreed signal, turned off the road toward the river, where our bare camp lay, and saw Oulton coming to meet us just as the Ford, in one of its last "fits," gave up the ghost and passed away for good. A signal brought a motley throng of boys from camp, dressed in all varieties of cast off, nondescript clothing; and, lining up behind, they raised the working chant we

The great difference between American camp life and that in Africa becomes at once apparent, as we settled down for the day. Mr. Oulton brought up and presented to us our respective tent boys—mine, a pop-eyed chocolate lad in shorts, white jersey and white woolen skating cap, and answering to the name of Osmani, and hailing from down in Tanganyika, possessing a small stock of English and an insatiable bent for washing out my underclothes and no knowledge whatever of the shrinking capacity of wool. He did me very well, however, as they say, and when I was within hailing distance of camp at night, my shout of "*majimoto*" (hot water) brought him from the cook fire where the boys' small white tents are pitched, with two big cans of water, one boiling hot to fill my canvas bath tub, set up in the rear of the tent. One quickly learned to squat in this odd contrivance in six inches of restful hot water and with a rough scrubbing mitten and bar of soap—always at hand, remove both the soil and the fatigue of the day.

Refreshed by the soak and rubdown, one pulled on the newly laundered underwear, or

life that made the early mornings vocal with chattering, whistling, chirping sounds all about us.

The disposition of our guns spoke of the "unexpected" quality of the country. Our big double rifles stood loaded in the tent corner or tied to the front tent pole, so that a call in the night would find each of us ready to rush out of his tent hooked up to its heaviest artillery to discourage the blundering rhino or prowling lion that had crossed the dead line of our camp boundaries. Personally, I never left my tent at night without a heavy pistol and a strong flashlight any more than by day was it safe to stroll off into the bush even close at hand without a good rifle. Coming home on the boat, a friend told me of the night when neglecting this precaution, a lion had put him back into camp with a record sprint for some nearby bushes, and voiced with blood-curdling sound his disappointment at his inability to overtake the Marathon runner. Safety first in Africa!

The party were divided in their ideas of clothing for the country. T. wore breeches of gabardine faced over the knees with leather;

canvas Army leggings, and Witchell Sheill ankle boots with hobs, and a shirt of woolen solar cloth, tan outside and red inside, an excellent material for the tropics; a spine pad of course.

M. had olive drab spine padded shirt, purchased in London and considerably less expensive than the solar cloth we had made up by A & F in New York. With this, he used a type of khaki "shorts" or cut-off knickers made in Nairobi, which have six-inch turn up that can be unbuttoned and turned down over the knees in the early stages of breaking in one's knees, during the heat of the day, and also when in bad thorn country; woolen spiral-wrap leggings or puttees protected his lower leg to the knee, and special leather Army shoes.

I used the solar shirt of wool; knickers, cut full, of cotton khaki, also made in Nairobi in forty-eight hours, or common long trouser or "slacks" of the same material, using a canvas button legging, purchased in London, with the knickers, or usually a high (14-inch) boot by Cutter which, except that it is warm, I found a very satisfactory article. In the really hot country, I invariably wore the "slacks" and ordinary ankle boot of the Munson Army pattern, made by Witchell Sheill and having a few small hobs in the sole. All of us wore hand-knit wool socks, carrying about a half dozen pairs each, and under these I wore light cotton socks, which were laundered daily, thus saving the woolen ones from the necessity of such constant washings as this dusty country and our heavy perspiration would have otherwise made necessary.

It is my personal opinion, which is supported by my observation and talks with the old-timers, the practical men who live in this country and have discarded all equipment that does not demonstrate its complete utility, that except when riding or in dense thorny undergrowth or when ticks are especially bad, the long, loose, khaki slacks are not only cooler but more comfortable and much less trouble than any other garment. A pair of short canvas leggings to use when a leg wrap is indicated, or short spiral puttees, will, with slacks, meet all requirements, but as in all these matters, it is after all a question of taste and each man will do as he thinks best. At

all events, one needs two pairs—so much for clothes!

THE next day, September 10, we spent the morning putting our camp equipment in order, and targeting all our rifles, being pleasantly disappointed by the modest recoil of the double cordite rifles, though when Billy Mershon sat down with his feet drawn close, the first shot turned him over on his back; the weight and heavy rubber recoil pads made them really very pleasant to shoot. In the afternoon, we went out en masse to thrash dongas and brush along the river for lion, using both dogs and boys, but secured nothing save a few guinea fowl which Torrey collected with his twenty gauge.

Lucy was convinced after the day's scouting that no lion were about—in fact there was comparatively little game of any kind, though Torrey and Mershon stalked some remarkably tame zebra with their cameras and after snapping them were chagrined to discover that one wore a halter. They were some of Rattray's domesticated ones which grazed about near the ranch and had wandered off our way.

The drouth had been severe in this section and grass fires were all about us, so Lucy concluded that we had better move over to the reed beds bordering a little river six or eight miles east. Leaving the main camp intact, we accordingly marched over next day, passing some of Rattray's big thorn fence a mile long, used for his zebra drives, and came out on a blackened plain recently overrun by fire, where beneath big thorn trees, near the rather faded green of the little streamlet we camped.

It was not a pleasant site—the charred stubble sent up clouds of ashes as we moved about, but we finally got it cleaned up, and as we spent most of our time in the next few days on long hikes to distant points, it did well enough. My diary records the heat here in the tent on September 11th as 83° at noon. That afternoon we hunted a wide, meandering valley in which our little river flowed a few hundred yards before it disappeared, and here we saw bands of impala and waterbuck, but both were shy and moved off before we could get close enough for a shot.

As I walked along the high left bank of the river bed, I heard a scrambling in the stones below and turned to see a big hyena—the first one I had ever seen outside of a menagerie—scuttling off in its peculiar and ungainly gait across the sandy wash. Half balanced by my turn, I managed to swing the Springfield into line and fired. Down went the beast, kicked with its hind legs a moment and lay still. My shot had scarcely ceased to echo when out scuttled another, which Mershon turned over very neatly from his place a few yards further upstream.

We went down to view our first kill, then had the boys pull them under the trees for our photograph. Both were females and big heavy animals with rough coarse coats, thick hard feet, and enormous strong jaws. They fill one with aversion, yet are, after all, useful and necessary scavengers in that land teeming with life—and death.

Climbing back on the bank a quarter mile further upstream—if one can apply the term to a dry riverbed—as my head rose above the edge, I saw several oryx feeding in among small trees. Selecting the one which seemed to be the largest, and crawling a few yards nearer, I sat down on the hot earth, took a long breath, and planted a 180 grain bullet in its shoulder. The beast was knocked clean off its feet and never got up. I paced the shot. It was 196 steps. It proved to be a cow, and was alive when I came up to it, so I put a bullet below its ear from my .45 Colt and turned it over to the fundi or skinners. The horns were only fairly good but the meat was excellent and was a most welcome addition to our larder.

The next day brought no wagons with our food supplies, so we were on short rations, except as to meat and had to send a string of porters over to base camp for more food. It turned out that the heavily loaded ox wagons had been quite unable to cross a burned plain of very light soil into which even our feet sank heavily, and were obliged to turn back. This was to us a revelation as to the difficulties of transport, but we learned much more about it before we were through. For instance, our Ford car absolutely stalled later on in such a plain, the wheels going tire deep and the car

(Continued on Page 23)



What About the Small-bore?

By Al Blanco

THE great impetus which small-bore rifle shooting has received in the past few years is directly traceable to the education of our people to a keen appreciation of the potential possibilities and the real enjoyment to be gotten from an afternoon or evening spent with the small-bore rifle and a box or two of .22 long rifle cartridges. As an indoor sport during the long winter months and as a divertisement from the cares and worries of human existence there is nothing comparable to small-bore shooting.

During the summer months and also in sections of the country where the climate is sufficiently moderate to permit outdoor shooting throughout the year, there is no sport which will give so much genuine pleasure and enjoyment from such a small investment.

Like everything else, however, the pleasure or achievement which one may obtain from this sport is measured by just what one puts into it. In other words, so much for so much. A cheap, single-shot rifle or the ordinary repeater, a few .22 short cartridges or long rifles, as the case may be, some targets, a dead tree stump, will do very well if one is satisfied to hear the report of the rifle, see some of the bullets strike the target, the group of which resembles a miniature shotgun pattern. With this equipment and facilities interest will not endure. One must progress if one would keep up one's interest.

But small-bore rifle shooting from the standpoint of real sport is another proposition, and that is why uniform rules and conditions are necessary to regulate the equipment and facilities in order that an approximate comparison of skill between players may be measured. Without these standard rules baseball would still be a sand-lot pastime, golf would be confined to knocking small-sized stones over the garden wall and tennis would be confined to afternoon tea in the shade of the sheltering palm. Without the National Rifle Association as a guiding spirit, we would still be throwing tin cans, pieces of coal, pebbles, iron washers and the like into the air and getting our fun from seeing the can perforated and hearing the whang of the bullet as it ricochets off into space to the alarm of the countryside and the discomfiture of the neighbor's cow.

Contrary to the general opinion, small-bore rifle shooting was not born at Caldwell in 1918, though it might truthfully be said that it made its debut there in the water precincts of Captain Crossman's "pond," officially known as the small-bore range. It was there that half-hourly rowboat service from the butts to the targets was inaugurated to hang the fresh targets and bring back those which had been fired on.

Small-bore rifle shooting was first introduced on the occasion of the "Sportsmen's Show" at Madison Square Garden, in New York, in 1907, when the school boys of Greater New York, with the cooperation of

the National Rifle Association, put on the first organized small-bore shooting tournament. Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago followed in quick succession, but the largest school boy shoot took place in Washington, D. C. in the old Winter Armory in April 1908. Team and individual matches at fifty feet indoors were programmed and the Washington High Schools turned out in force. It was a decided success and marked the real beginning of school-boy participation in small-bore rifle shooting in this country.

Having thus definitely established the date when the first interest in .22-caliber rifle shooting began, we realize then that it has taken some fifteen years to actually establish the sport on a permanent and practical basis. Greater progress has been made in the past two years than in the preceding thirteen, and casting about for a practical reason for this increased interest we must conclude after analyzing the situation that education, demonstration and publicity are responsible.

Undoubtedly the annual small-bore events at Sea Girt and Camp Perry have contributed the largest share toward popularizing the sport. But while we might be content and follow the lines of least resistance by permitting the natural growth of interest to hew its own way, the sensible and practical method would be to clear the way and then get behind and boost—and keep boosting.

Being in a position to ascertain fairly accurately how and where the inspiration originates in various parts of the country, we must conclude that publicity in the daily newspapers and the weekly and monthly periodicals is directly responsible. As an illustration or demonstration of the truth of this conclusion it is of record that immediately after Camp Perry Matches each year many inquiries are received from individuals and organizations, such as, high schools, colleges, industrial concerns, etc., referring to the newspaper reports of the Camp Perry Competitions and requesting details about organizing a rifle club. In order, therefore, to obtain this valuable publicity it is self-evident that these competitions must be conducted on a greater scale.

A good beginning has been made in the East. Covering a period of four or five days each year about July Fourth there are held what are known as the Eastern Small-Bore Championship Matches. These are sanctioned by the N. R. A., and are conducted under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association on the State range at Sea Girt, N. J.

This year it is understood that the Mid-West Small-Bore Championships will also be held in Chicago, and plans are under way to hold a similar shoot on the Pacific Coast, followed then by the Camp Perry Small-Bore Matches in September. With the resulting publicity from all of these events, it is quite certain that the sport of small-bore shooting will receive much needed publicity throughout the country.

I have mentioned that standard rules and regulations are vitally necessary to the sport. Therefore, the Small-Bore Committee of the National Rifle Association has for the past two years been working to the end that targets are now standardized and uniform, the distances are 50, 100 and 200 yards out-of-doors, and 50 and 75 feet indoors.

As it becomes increasingly difficult to find proper range facilities for long range firing with the military rifle, the military rifle clubs are turning to the small-bore. A small-bore range may be located even in crowded districts with only a slight adjustment to regulate the flight of the bullets and make the range entirely safe.

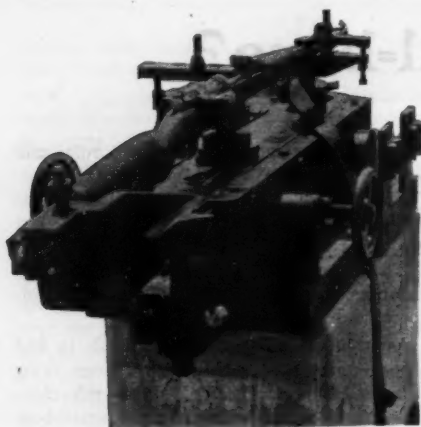
The cost of small-bore rifle shooting is practically nothing. After the original investment in a rifle and a spotting telescope, there remains only the slight cost for ammunition. Five dollars worth of .22 long rifle cartridges will keep the average man in ammunition for a couple of months.

For the man who wishes to take up small-bore shooting a few vital suggestions are in order. Buy a good, standard, single-shot rifle. Select the one which fits you best and be sure that it is reasonably accurate; likewise that it is chambered for the .22 long rifle cartridge. Then buy yourself a box of each of the leading brands of .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges. Fire several ten-shot groups with each kind without changing the sights, holding always the same regardless of whether the group is out of the bull's eye or in it. Select the ammunition which gives the smallest groups in your rifle, and then devote your time to perfecting yourself in the art of shooting, instead of trying to alibi yourself for poor scores by continually hunting around for a better rifle and ammunition.

We know many small-bore shots who are constantly experimenting with rifles, sights and ammunition. That is a good thing. It is a healthy sign, but there is danger in overdoing it. "Beware of the man with one gun" is just as true today as when it was written some fifteen years ago.

There are at least three satisfactory rifles available for any one who wishes to invest in a small bore outfit. Any one of these rifles with slight modifications in sights, or stocking will be in a satisfactory condition to produce excellent scores. Contrary to the general opinion of the expert small bore shots the average American factory made .22 caliber barrel will shoot better than 90 per cent of the small bore shooters can hold. I know dozens of shooters of only ordinary ability who own Neidners, Popes and Peterson Ballards. They are always on the look out for some gilt edge stuff to shoot in these barrels. At last when they discover the right combination of barrel and ammunition, and on the first occasion when they come through with a poor score

(Continued on page 22)



CLEARING the way for practical co-operation between the Ordnance Department of the United States Army and corresponding bureaus of the Pan American Republics, a test of 765 mm. ammunition designed for use in the 1924 Pan American Matches was held April 28th and 29th on behalf of the Peruvian Government at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. An order for ball cartridges running into the millions of rounds will be placed with American manufacturers as the result of this tryout.

It is further considered likely that at least one, and perhaps many of the Pan Americas will follow the trail blazed by the Peruvians, and that by placing at the convenience of the South American nations the resources of the big proving ground, there has been driven the opening wedge which will ultimately permit American manufacturers to enter a field which for many years has been absolutely controlled and monopolized by Germany.

So much then for the international aspects of the test, and narrowing it to a national application, it becomes apparent that by conducting this tryout Aberdeen has supplied cogent reasons why the Proving Ground must in the future be regarded as a national instead of a purely military asset.

When any government institution begins to render important public service, its continued existence needs no further justification. Established during the world war as a focal point for all matters pertaining to heavy Ordnance, high explosives and kindred subjects, the Aberdeen Proving Ground while continuing to function in its original field, has broadened its activities to a point where it can be made a prime factor in the development of new trade relations. In short, it can easily become an "International Bureau of Standards" in the All-American Ordnance world, especially in the event of future national emergencies.

Aberdeen demonstrated beyond all doubt, when the National and International Match ammunition tests were held for the first time on that range last winter that in personnel and equipment the Proving Ground was unusually well fitted to render intelligent and scientific service in ballistic questions. Both before and after these larger tests, many investigations of minor general interest but of great importance were conducted there. These

PAN-AMERICAN AMMUNITION TESTED

By Kendrick

included firings to determine the relative merits of various machine rest designs and try-outs of .22 caliber ammunition. Each of these and many others further evidenced the great possibilities of the small arms range at Aberdeen to give specialized service in the development of super-accurate small arms ammunition. To what signal service Aberdeen could be put in the fostering of friendly international relations was not fully apparent however, until a commission from Peru charged with the selection and purchase of ammunition came to this country and after negotiating with American manufacturers to submit competing lots, requested through diplomatic channels that the test firings be done at Aberdeen. With seven lots of ammunition from two of the leading American loading companies competing against the most accurate lot of German ball cartridges that Peru had ever had the tests were successfully run off under the South American system of measurement, while many of the luminaries of the ammunition world looked on.

The conditions of the test as shown drawn by Senor Max Alfaro, who was in charge of the commission, specified a distinct departure in method of measurement from the one in general use at United States tests. After a target had been fired the group was divided by a horizontal line so placed as to leave five impacts above it and an equal number below it. The target was then divided again, this time by a vertical line, separating two 5-shot groups. The intersection of the vertical and the horizontal lines was taken as the center of impact and from this point the separate shots were measured in millimeters, and a mean radius figure arrived at in the usual way. mean radius figure arrived at by measuring the distance from the centers of impact to the center of each bullet hole, totalling these figures and dividing by ten.

The figures resulting from the measurement of the targets were:

At 300 Meters

Remington 180-grain flat base, cupro nickel bullet, 48 grains 1147 du Pont, mean average pressure 43180, mean average velocity 2665, Mean Radius 55.4 mm. (2.18 inches);

Remington 154-grain, flat base, gilding metal bullet, 48 grs. 17½ du Pont, mean average pressure 38420, mean average velocity 2918, Mean Radius 57.5 mm. (2.26 inches).

Note: This lot showed several 9-shot groups, thought to be the result of stripped jackets;

Winchester 180-gr., flat base, gilding metal bullet, 48 grs. 1147 du Pont, pressure 45370, velocity 2672, Mean Radius 62.7 mm. (2.47 inches);

Winchester 176-gr., boat tail, gilding metal bullet, 48 grs. 1147 du Pont, pressure 44,270, velocity 2722, Mean Radius, 63.4 mm. (2.50 inches).

Remington 154-grain flat base cupro nickel bullet, 48 grains No. 17½, mean average pressure 41120, mean average velocity 2854.8, Mean Radius 65.4 mm. (2.58 inches).

German Lot, 154-grain spitzer, cupro nickel bullet, loaded with what appeared to be square flake Rottweil powder, charge, pressures and velocity not given, Mean Radius 87.0 mm. (3.43 inches).

Remington 176-gr., boat tail, cupro nickel bullet, 48 grains 1147 du Pont, velocity and pressures not given, Mean Radius 138 mm. (Note: This lot was withdrawn and was not tested at 600 yards.)

At 600 Yards

Note: Only six targets with the German ammunition were fired at this distance, the Remington 176-grain, boat tail, cupro nickel was withdrawn and Winchester offered an additional lot with a 180-grain bullet following closely its other 180 grain, flat base, but with a slightly different profile.

Remington 180-gr., flat base, cupro nickel bullet, (specifications given above), Mean Radius 117.5 mm. (4.63 inches).

Winchester 180-gr., flat base, gilding metal bullet, (specifications given above). Mean Radius 128.1 mm. (5.04 inches).

Winchester (new profile) 48 grs. du Pont 1147, pressure and velocity not given, Mean Radius 129.7 mm. (5.11 inches).

Winchester 176-gr., boat tail, gilding metal bullet, (specifications given above). Mean Radius 130.1 mm. (5.12 inches).

Remington 154-gr. flat base, cupro nickel bullet, (specifications given above). Mean Radius 132.7 mm. (5.20 inches).

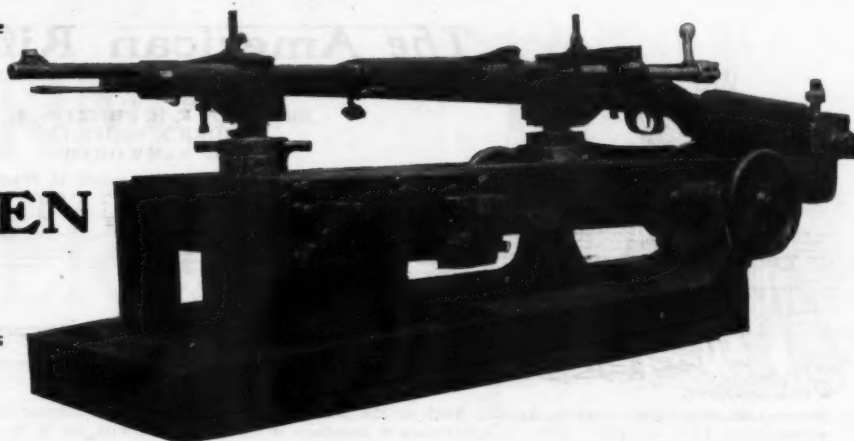
Remington 154-gr., flat base, gilding metal bullet, (specifications given above). Mean Radius 135.4 mm. (5.33 inches).

German Lot, (specifications given above), average for six targets of 10 shots each 153.2 mm. (6.03 inches).

From these figures the Peruvian Commission will decide not only upon the make of ammunition but upon the specifications of the cartridge which will be used in this year's Pan American Matches and also quite likely by the Peruvian Army.

MATCH AT ABERDEEN

Scofield



In asking American manufacturers to submit samples, the Peruvian Commission in most details permitted the widest latitude, except in proscribing any powder containing nitroglycerine and any cartridge with lubrication apart from the powder or bullet material. There was no limit to type or weight of projectile.

These courses or fire and governing conditions were laid down for the competition:

Testing at 300 meters:

1. The first test should be made at the distance of 300 meters.
2. Each manufacturer will only use the arms supplied by the Peruvian Commission or barrels of exactly the same model, fitted to the Peruvian Mauser actions.
3. 50 rounds should be fired with every barrel before starting the official test, for metal fouling.
4. Ten groups of ten shots each should be fired for accuracy.
5. No cleaning of any sort should be used during the fifty rounds for metal fouling nor the following ten groups of 100 shots at 300 meters.
6. Cooling of the barrel should be done by air draught; by no means water or any other solution.
7. The rate of fire should not be faster than one shot every ten seconds.
8. The apparatus used for firing all tests should be the mechanical rests supplied by the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.
9. Each competitor will be allowed to submit any number of styles of ammunitions at each distance.

Testing at 600 Yards:

1. The second series of tests should be made at the distance of 600 yards.
2. The arms used can be the same used at the previous test, or new, based on the same conditions.
3. Ten groups of ten shots each, should be fired for accuracy.
4. Cleaning will be allowed after every two groups.
5. Cooling of the barrels should only be done by an air draught.
6. The rate of fire should not be faster than one shot every ten seconds.

Other Conditions.

Warming shots and practice targets: Every competitor will be permitted to fire any number of trial warming shots as long as it does not exceed one group of ten shots.

With a special firing line constructed at 300 meters, the test began early on the morning of April 28. The firing was done from three Waffenfabrik Oberndorf Mausers, Model of 1909, clamped into machine rests of the type used at Aberdeen, but each competitor bedded his rifle as he saw fit.

On the left of the line, Mr. Alfaro of the Peruvian Commission assisted by Mr. Jose Froletz worked the rest from which the German load was to be fired. A glance at this ammunition showed that it was made in 1909. It appeared however to be in excellent condition, no cracking in the case being apparent either before or after the cartridges were fired. Members of the Peruvian Commission stated that this lot of ammunition had proved in actual match firing to be the best that had ever been purchased from Germany, and that it would be fired to furnish the basis for comparison between the lots of American ammunition. These German cartridges, it was also said, cost approximately twelve cents a pound—a figure which should give the shooters in the United States who feel that ammunition here is too expensive considerable food for thought.

The rifle in which the German ammunition was fired had the usual throating for the round nose German military bullet, and it was secured in the rest by clamps at the muzzle, receiver and butt.

Next to the German rest was that from which J. A. Dickerman fired the Red Ball lots. The Remington rest was equipped with an Oberndorf 1909 Mauser fitted with a Remington specially throated barrel but in all other particulars a counterpart of the German military product. It was bedded in only at receiver and butt.

At the Winchester rest, Frank Haas did the firing from a rifle equipped with a Winchester throated barrel. This rifle was bedded with muzzle, receiver and butt clamps.

Those attending the test as observers included: Colonel C. E. Stodter, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship; Major Lee O. Wright and Major G. P. Wilhelm, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; C. I. B. Henning, Major K. K. V. Casey, C. S. Lloyd, Major Aiken Simmons, and Charlie Groondyke of the du Pont Powder Company; F. J. Kahrs and George Rugge, export manager of the Remington Arms Company; Edwin Puggsley and

M. A. Robinson of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and Roy Riggs of the Western Cartridge Company.

The first day's firing was under almost ideal conditions. The fouling shots required by the test conditions were speedily gotten off and the record firing begun. By the time the first half of the 300 meter shooting had been completed several interesting points had arisen.

How well the check lot of German ammunition would behave was a matter of considerable speculation at first but as the shooting progressed it was seen that the check-standard would not be very high since uniformly one shot out of every ten from the German gun went high.

While all lots were competing for first honors, in which race the lead was taken by the Remington 180-gr., flat base load on a 5-target average of 59.48 mm., three other comparisons were possible from the firings: one between the Remington and Winchester 180-gr., flat base lots, another between the Remington and Winchester 176-gr. boat tail lots and a third between the two Remington lots carrying 154-grain bullets.

Between the two 180-grain lots there was little difference, the Winchester product averaging 62.52 mm., against 59.48 for the rival lot. This was 2.94 mm. difference, and gave the Winchester load second place in the general standing. The relatively close running between these two lots may be realized by translating the figures into inches. This shows the Remington lot with a mean radius of about 2.34 inches and the Winchester lot with a mean radius of about 2.46 inches.

Between the boat tail lots the difference was decidedly more apparent, the Winchester 176-grain bullet registering a mean radius of 63.3 mm., and the Remington 110.9 mm., a difference of 47.6 mm. These figures placed the Winchester boat tail in fourth place in the general race and Remington in seventh place.

There being no Winchester 154-grain bullet load entered, the comparison in this class was between the two Remington lots, the 154-gr. Gilding Metal bullet having an average mean radius of 52.6 mm.—in spite of the presence of two nine-shot groups, which gave this lot third place in the general standing against the measurement of 66.4 mm. for the 154-gr., cupro nickel bullet, which took fifth place in the list.

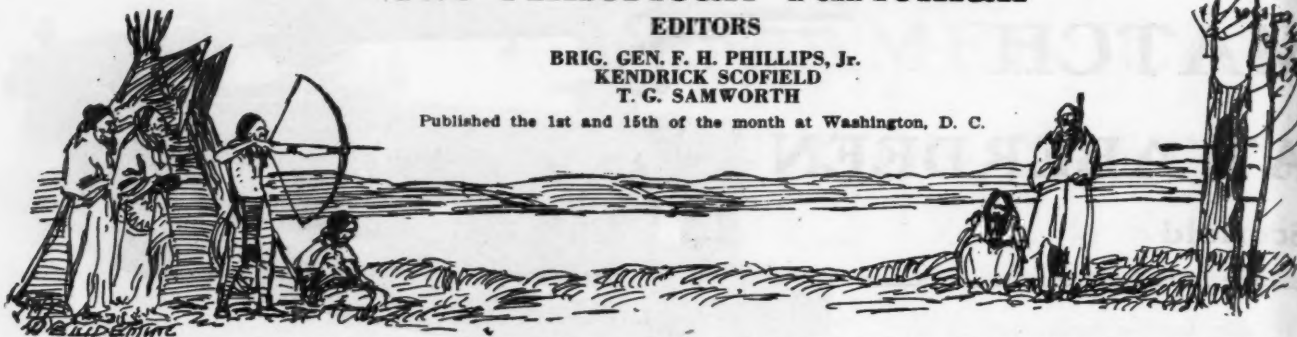
(Continued on page 24)

The American Rifleman

EDITORS

BRIG. GEN. F. H. PHILLIPS, Jr.
KENDRICK SCOFIELD
T. G. SAMWORTH

Published the 1st and 15th of the month at Washington, D. C.



Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Obtainable by subscription, \$3.00 per year. \$2.00 to individuals or members of clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. Canadian subscription, \$3.50. Foreign, \$4.25

WHILE several thousand movie fans have been gasping at the cold, intrepid bravery of some one of the big game hunters who have lately been screened as they mowed down herds of elephant, bands of lion and scores of buffalo, apparently staking their lives upon the accuracy of their aim, all real American sportsmen, whenever able to stifle their disgust, have been enjoying a good laugh.

To any man at all familiar with African safari conditions, the excessive quantity of "hookum" which has been injected into these films has at once been evident.

Big Game "Heroes" Aside from the fact that this hookum gives an utterly unreal impression of how African game is taken and casts about the hunter an effulgent halo which is not always justified, this is merely a mirth provoker to those in the know, and not to be considered too seriously.

But when the desire to enact, on celluloid, the rôle of "Bwana Tumbo" leads these commercialized hunters into inexcusable excesses, complications follow. Already some of these big game movie heroes have been barred from again entering Africa. This is a little less than what they deserved, and the regrettable feature of it is that the deportment of these pot hunters has set up a reaction which will very seriously impair the chances of the bona fide American sportsman to enjoy an African hunt and will send him into a prejudiced and hostile atmosphere.

Already the welcome extended to American sportsmen visiting Africa has cooled considerably; in fact the relations between visiting Americans and the British Colonials is rapidly being placed upon a dollar basis. This is traceable directly to and is a reflex of the failure of many of these self-constituted heroes to observe even the fundamentals of good sportsmanship and their willingness to do anything for the sake of the picture, no matter how it might conflict with the regulations or customs of the country whose guests they are.

Unless this indefensible situation is corrected it will soon be impossible for the American sportsman to take a safari into British Africa except under prodigious expense—and even then he will get just as little for his money in the way of sport and comfort as it is possible to give him.

All of this is as manifestly unfair to the upstanding American sportsman as the deportment of some of our movie heroes—so ably presented in Captain Askins' "A Hero He Was"—

has been to the British in Africa. Captain Askins' sentiments will be echoed by the majority of American hunters who not only resent the stigma placed upon their clan by a few irresponsible sensation mongers but who also do not take kindly to the idea of suffering for the transgressions of others.

* * * *

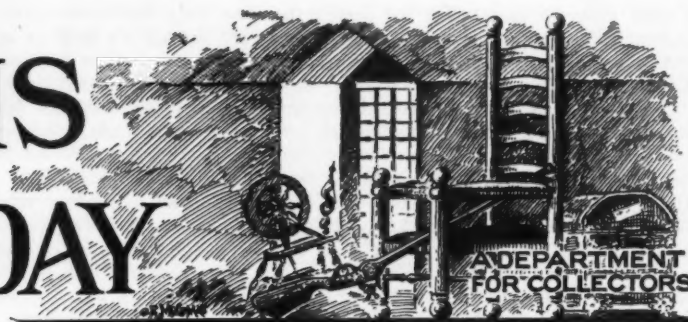
DURING the past two years at Camp Perry it has become an ordinary spectacle to see a frantic team captain rushing to the small bore range to pull off one of his riflemen in time to get him into his place on the firing line for the .30 caliber match. For, in the past two years, there have been many hard-boiled service rifle shots who have

Proper Training

gone to the small bore range to stand by and smile, and who have stayed at the small bore range to lie down and shoot. The courageous experiment conducted on board the U. S. S. Bridgeport during the winter maneuvers this year, which was so well described by Commander Wilson in the article "Shooting Up the Caribbean," must indicate beyond doubt to those who still remain skeptical that the .22 caliber rifle with the .22 long rifle cartridge as they are made today, make up a training combination par excellence for the development of champions.

Entirely aside from the importance to Navy small arms training of the successful experiments on the U. S. S. Bridgeport, the work of that ship's rifle team during the winter maneuvers has demonstrated conclusively that the Ordnance Department has proceeded along advance and correct lines in developing a .22 caliber rifle for issue as a training arm to all troops armed with the rifle. The work has demonstrated furthermore, that the activities of the National Rifle Association, in fostering small bore shooting from the civilian angle, has been a move well taken. There are thousands of Americans who are qualified marksmen and who are entirely familiar with the proper handling of rifles today who would still be in absolute ignorance of the proper way to line up a pair of sights if it were not for the inexpensive, extremely accurate, easily accessible range and clean competitive possibilities of the .22. The sportsman who goes afield once a year with a high-powered rifle and who has neglected the possibilities for sport recreation, and training throughout the year, afforded by the .22, will do well to weigh carefully the experiences of the men of the Bridgeport who went so merrily "shooting up the Caribbean."

FIRE ARMS & YESTERDAY



Conducted by Capt. Jerome Clark

The Beginnings of the "Kaintuck"

By Roy C. McHenry

ABOUT the year 1710, a lot of folks living in the Palatine States of Germany, who were fed up on "All High-ests," *schrecklichkeit* and other evils peculiar to the *Vaterland*, decided to come over to America and become the Pennsylvania Dutch. They found it a difficult proposition getting here, for the wars which had devastated Germany had left them pretty well strapped, and several hundred of them, who had succeeded in getting as far on their way as London, went flat broke there and wouldn't have reached Pennsylvania at all if it hadn't been for charitable Queen Anne, who put up their steerage fare to Philadelphia.

The Philadelphians, seeing that they could not sell the immigrants any improved town lots, pointed out the trail up the Schuylkill and told them to go as far as they liked. They had a habit of treating newcomers that way. A few years before they had done the same thing with a contingent of Scotch-Irish who had landed at the City of Brotherly Love, so you can't accuse them of showing partiality. The Scotch-Irish and the Palatines were used to being told to move on, so they disappeared in the scenery toward the west and went on and squatted on the lovely farming land between the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna, where their descendants live today.

The Palatines brought over one of the ancestors of the so-called Kentucky rifle with them. It was a rather stubby piece, as guns went then, with a heavy octagonal barrel around thirty inches long and a corpulent stock with a square, musket-shaped butt. There may have been a few wheellocks brought along, but the "wind up" gun was already obsolete and supplanted by the flintlock. The bore had from five to ten grooves, the spiral running from thirty to forty-five inches to a turn, a much quicker twist than that of the later Kentuckies.

The bore ran anywhere from a .50 to a .75 caliber, as we'd measure it nowadays, and the bullets were round, at least that was the way they were cast. Loading was quite a job. First, you measured out your powder

charge and poured it in; then you took a ball and inserted it in the muzzle, which was slightly belled on the outside and funneled at the end of the bore, for the bullet was more than a snug fit, it was decidedly oversize. After the ball was placed in the muzzle you took a stout piece of steel rod and a mallet which you carried for the purpose and jammed it down the bore until it rested on top of the charge. When the rifle was clean this took only a matter of five minutes or so, but when the bore was fouled with burnt powder, you were in luck if you drove it down inside of a quarter of an hour. The ball, by the time the operation was completed, was a battered and dented slug and its path, after it was fired, was one that no ballisticians could plot in advance. Nevertheless, it outranged the smooth-bores and sometimes a deer was brought down as far away as two hundred yards.

The Scotch-Irish supplied the other ancestor of the Kentucky. It wasn't a rifle, at all, but a long smoothbore fowling piece, and the best of them came from Spain, although cheaper guns of the same type were turned out over in the Birmingham and London shops.

In the Prado Museum at Madrid is a picture of Phillip IV, painted by Velasquez in 1636. Phillip wasn't rated real high in the king line, but he sure loved to hunt, and when Velasquez painted him, instead of appearing in a crown and ermine robe, with a scepter in his hand, he showed up in his shooting togs, with his best houn' dog and his favorite gun. Right here I pause to remark that Velasquez was strong on the detail stuff. It made no difference whether it was a king or a keg of nails he was making the picture of, he painted it as it was.

That gun took my eye, the very first thing. It is all there except the very end of the butt and maybe that is under the edge of the picture frame. It is a long piece, with a barrel, I'd say, at least forty-five inches long. The lock is of the early type called Miguelet, with the hammer spring and all the rest of the works exposed on the outside of the lockplate. The stock is full length, the only way they

made them in those days, very slender and graceful, and line for line, even to the deep drop and the curved comb that are distinguishing characteristics of all the good Kaintucks, it doesn't vary a hairsbreadth from the type that the Pennsylvania Dutch gunsmiths fitted to their rifles. If you were to cut off Phillip's mustache, change his coat into a rifle frock and give him a pair of thigh leggings in place of the bloomers that he wears, you could label the picture "Dan'l Boone" or "Natty Bumpo," and get away with it. This was the sort of gun the Scotch-Irish used.

A short time before the arrival of the Scotch-Irish and the Palatines, iron had been discovered in Pennsylvania and in 1715 the first forge and foundry in the colony were built. In 1718 a little settlement called Hickory Town sprang up on the banks of Conestoga Creek, about eighteen miles from where it runs into the Susquehanna, and as there was good water power, another forge and foundry were set up there. Among the first settlers in the hamlet were several families who had been gunsmiths in the old country. There were the Lemans, Henry F. and Peter, the Roesers, Matthew and Peter, Henry Albright, Drppard and a dozen others who came there within the next twenty years. I don't know who opened the first gunsmith shop, but I suspect it was Mart in Meylan, for there are rifles in existence with his name cut in script and the date 1719 on the barrel. Henry F. Leman's descendants, among whom there was always one who bore his name, continued to make rifles in the town until after the Civil War.

In 1730 they made a county seat of Hickory Town and as they didn't consider the name classy enough, they changed it to Lancaster, which it has remained ever since.

Up to around 1760, Lancaster had a practical monopoly of the making of rifles. By that time there were forty or fifty shops, some large, some having just the master gunsmith and one apprentice. It was mighty convenient for the settlers, who could get a new gun in a month or six weeks, instead of having to wait almost a year before they got an imported one, not nearly as good.

In these shops, every bit of the rifles, lock stock and barrel were made by hand, at first, although later the gunsmiths discovered that it was more profitable to get the locks from Birmingham, in England. The Ketlands made

a good many of these. For the barrels the gunsmiths bought the octagon bars of native iron which had been smelted and forged in Lancaster.

The Scotch-Irish didn't appreciate the rich farming land. They cleared just enough forest for truck patches and depended on their long Spanish and English guns to supply their staple food. When these gave out, they bought new firearms from the Lancaster gunsmiths, paying for them in beaver skins and other peltry, for there was little real money in circulation. They didn't take kindly to the stubby German rifles, however. They didn't hang right for them, so the Lemans, the Roesers and the other gunsmiths had to remodel the stocks and lengthen the barrels a foot or so to suit them. Probably they charged accordingly, but the Scotch-Irish folks figured they must have long rifles and paid for them without grumbling, for at that they were getting their arms pounds cheaper than they could in Philadelphia. By 1735 the standard type of rifle had a barrel from forty-three to forty-eight inches long, and the stocks were modeled, as I have said before, along the lines of the Spanish pieces.

The rifled bore was recognized as a big improvement from the start, but it was some time, close to the French and Indian War period, I'd say, before the slow method of loading was put in the discard. I don't know who the inventor was; probably some fellow who ran short of ball on a deer hunt, borrowed from his partner, who had a rifle of a slightly smaller caliber, and to keep the bullets from rolling out of the barrel, wrapped them in pieces of tow linen or leather to make up the difference in diameter, and then found that the rifle not only could be loaded in a fraction of the time it required with the oversize ball, but could really be depended upon to shoot where it was held, at reasonable ranges.

As the barrels were lengthened, the caliber shrunk, down to about a .54, by 1760. The reason for this was that lead was nearly as scarce as hen's teeth and a smaller bored rifle was big enough to kill the largest game in the colony. Besides, there was the weight to be considered.

Black walnut, of the kind that was used for stocks across the water, was hard to get, so the gunsmiths substituted curly maple and wild cherry, which could be had for the taking, and made beautiful stocks even if they were more brittle than walnut.

So far as I have been able to discover, there were three methods of cutting the grooves in the bore. One was by twisting a square rod when redhot, placing one end in a square slot and drawing it through the bore, with cutting blades attached to the other end. This wasn't as laborious a process as it sounds, for the blades were as hard as they could be tempered and the barrels were of such soft iron that you could whittle off small slivers with a jack-knife. If you don't believe this, try it out for yourself, only mind you don't select your best old rifle for the experiment.

When one groove was cut to the required depth, which was sometimes a thirty-second of an inch, they would turn the square slot

say sixty degrees and start dragging the cutter through to make a new groove. There was a superstition current, then, which came down as late as 1858, for I saw it seriously stated in an Ordnance Report of that year, that a land ought to be opposite a groove, to keep the bullet crowded into the latter as it passed through the barrel.

Another method of rifling was to make a wooden cylinder two inches or so in diameter and cut the spiral for the grooving into it. This cylinder, which was called a lead (lead), slid through a hole in a heavy square block, called a head-block, and an iron tooth engaged the spiral so that the lead would turn as it was drawn through. An iron rod with a cutting blade attached was fastened to the rear end of the lead and so cut the spiral path through the bore, as in the preceding method.

The third method, which was in use only in the poorest shops, and, I have heard, was invented by an Indian gunsmith, was to take an old rifle barrel, remove the breech pin and fasten it on the bench ahead of the one in which the grooves were to be cut. Then an iron rod longer than the two barrels together was inserted through the bores and a slug of lead was run into the old barrel and around the rod, and with a cutting blade attached as before, was drawn through again and again until the grooves in the old barrel were duplicated in the new one. When the grooves were cut, the bore was "lapped" with a slug of lead and fine emery dust until all the roughness was removed.

There had been windgauge sights as far back as the first wheellocks and elevating sights were still more common, but as these contraptions caught on bushes and were easily broken, the colonial hunters preferred a simple notched bar for the rear sight and a bit of German silver, blade shaped and perhaps three-eighths of an inch long and a sixteenth high, for a front sight. Set triggers had been invented back in the sixteenth century, but they did not find favor until about 1800.

One of the features of the German rifle had been a little trap in the side of the butt, with a fussy wooden cover which slid off and on and was always dropping off and getting lost. The little receptacle was originally designed to hold spare flints, but in the developing American rifle, a hinged brass cover of decorative design was substituted, and in it were carried the greased linen or deerskin patches for the bullets.

If you had tried to talk about ballistics to those old Pennsylvania Dutch gunsmiths they would have thought you were using a new style of cuss word and responded accordingly. All the same, those old fellows did a lot of experimenting of their own, the results of which became more apparent as time went on. The rifling returned to almost the perfectly straight grooving first invented over in Nuremberg, but not quite, for the spiral made a half turn in from six to nine feet. This was enough to 'spin the ball' however, and it was found to be more accurate than sharper twists.

Most of the rifles were single barreled, but occasionally a man happened along who had the price and was willing to pack the six or

seven pounds extra weight for the sake of having an extra shot ready when needed.

The double barreled rifles were of two types, both with the barrels one above the other, or over-and-under, not side by side, as in double barreled shotguns. The first type had the barrels rigidly fastened to the stock, which terminated at the front of the lock plates. Each barrel had a separate lock, pan and frizzen and sometimes a separate trigger. In the other type, the stock ended likewise at the front of the lock and the barrels were arranged to revolve on a horizontal pivot, and were kept in firing position by an ingenious latch. There was one lock, but two frizzens and flash pans revolving with the barrels.

The revolving double barreled rifles were superior to those with fixed barrels, for the reason that it was then and still is impossible to drill two bores in one bar of iron, exactly or even approximately parallel, and as there could be but one set of sights on those with fixed barrels, one or the other barrel was bound to be inaccurate. The revolving double barrels each had its own set of sights, which was brought into view when the barrel was uppermost. It was a rifle of this type, in the hands of Tim Murphy, which killed General Fraser, at the battle of Stillwater, and his death was a factor in Burgoyne's surrender.

The powder charge in the developed Pennsylvania rifle was large, and as the length of barrel was sufficient to burn all the powder, the velocity of this light round ball was relatively high, approaching 2,000 feet per second, giving, within the limits of its accuracy, a low trajectory and wide danger space.

As a military arm, the rifle was not called into use until King George's War, when a small number of Pennsylvania volunteers, armed with it, took part in the siege of Louisbourg. It probably was responsible for the extinction of the last remnant of the woods bison, which ranged the country west of the Susquehanna.

It was in the French and Indian War that the new type of rifle first achieved fame. If it had not been for the colonial irregulars, armed with it, who fought in Indian fashion from behind trees, Braddock's defeat would have been a far reaching catastrophe. If the British Ordnance office had not been hide-bound and had had the sense to arm the light infantry with the rifle, there might not now have been any U. S. A. and we would all have been loyal British subjects.

In course of time, apprentices who had learned their trade and had graduated as master gunsmiths, began to drift away from Lancaster, to start shops of their own in other towns. Jake Deckard, alias Decherd (he seldom spelled his name twice alike on his barrels), settled in Philadelphia, where he became very justly celebrated for the excellence of the arms he made. Jake Palm took a long journey for those days and in 1767 set up an establishment of his own at Esopus, on the Hudson, under the patronage, it is said, of Sir William Johnson. Many of his rifles were used by Butler's Rangers and other partisan Tory bands during the Revolution, and not a few found their way into the hands

of the Six Nations. Palm wasn't as particular about the condition of the bore of the arms which he sold to the red men, and either accidentally or intentionally omitted to cut grooves in many of the barrels for them.

Joseph Golcher began business at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he specialized in double barreled rifles of the revolving type. They were the most expensive arms made in this country, as far out of the reach of the average backwoodsman as a British magnum or a Whelen .400 would be to us humbler riflemen of today, something to long for and dream about and hope we'll have when we reach the Happy Hunting Grounds. How Tim Murphy, the best shot and scout of the Revolution ever became the owner of a double barrel has always been a mystery to me, for Tim, until after he married and settled down, was seldom possessed of two shillings to rub together. I have a lot more to say about Tim, but I'm going to save it and write it out all by itself, some other time.

The Kaintuck can't claim credit for taking part in the battles of Lexington, Concord, or Bunker Hill, which were fought with fowling pieces and smoothbore muskets on the part of the 'embattled farmers' and with the regulation Brown Bess by the British troops. At the first gunshot, however, couriers went out to all parts of the country, to let the boys in the back settlements know what was up, and in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, rifle corps were immediately formed, and were off and on their way to assist in putting the kibosh on King George's rule in the colonies.

Eight companies from Pennsylvania, under Colonel William Thompson, two from Maryland under Captain Michael Cresap and two from Virginia under Captain Dan'l Morgan, started at once for Cambridge, where our newly commissioned General George Washington, and "certain other malignant rebels" had General Gage and his army of lobsterbacks neatly cooped up in Boston Town.

In every town along their line of march, the crack shots have an exhibition of their marksmanship. Two, in the Maryland outfit, put a pair of daredevil lads named Shain* on a stunt that would have made William Tell turn green with envy. One of them held a piece of flat board about four inches wide between his legs and the other drew off fifty or sixty yards or so and fired shot after shot through it "and spared his brother's thighs." Some of you tackhole experts may sniff and say that that wasn't difficult shooting, but all the same you wouldn't catch me doing the human target frame act even with Walter Stokes and one of his specially made free rifles to share in the applause.

You'll have to hand it to those gunsmiths down in 'Dutch' Pennsylvania. They stuck on the job, all through the war, working early and late, turning out rifles for Morgan's corps, and as fast as they finished a half dozen or so, they took them down to Philadelphia or wherever else the army headquarters happened to be at the time and turned them over to the ordnance officers, receiving in place of them a sheaf of continental currency that was nearly

as worthless as the German mark is now, and the fine part of it was that the gunsmiths knew all the while what they were going to get in return for their craftsmanship and hard labor, and that the currency would never be worth a bit more than it was then. Those old fellows deserve a monument just as much as the men who fought with the rifles they had made, and I think it would be a mighty fine thing if somebody passed around the hat to put up some kind of a memorial to them, say, down in Lancaster. How about it?

* * *

A Unique Feat of Firearms Restoration

HENRY WALTER FRY

Mr. William J. Hayes, in his article, "Restore Your Antique Firearms" in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for April 15, gives some excellent advice to those arms collectors who have among their possessions pieces which stand in need of restoration, and gives an interesting instance of how he carried out his own advice with an old Spanish pistol.

Now I have two arms collector friends on the other side of the world, the one in Melbourne, Australia, the other in the little town of Launceston in the Island of Tasmania, who are



Actual working reproductions of a pair of Joe Manton flintlocks, made by Mr. Stan. Button, of the town of Launceston, Tasmania, guided only by a picture in W. W. Greener's "The Gun and Its Development."

true disciples of Mr. Hayes in the matter of the restoration of their firearms. I have known my Melbourne friend, who collects nothing but flint and percussion pistols, to spend days and days in restoring some old pistol which looked to be nothing but a mass of rust when first he acquired it, and some of the finest pieces in his collection are those which he has restored by infinite labor and patience in this way.

My Tasmanian friend, however, goes very much farther than this; his hobby is the building up of rifles and pistols from parts that he has picked up. Give him an old barrel and lock and sufficient time and he will turn you out as fine an ancient looking musket, rifle, pistol or bunderbuss as any collector could wish to possess. But his master performance in this line was achieved about three years ago, when he came into possession of a fine Manton double flintlock shotgun in a handsome lock-up case with the name "Lord Foley" engraved in a silver plate upon the lid. But alas, both locks were gone and where they had gone to was a mystery.

Now nine hundred and ninety-nine collectors out of a thousand would have discarded the gun altogether, for what value or interest has an old gun without its locks? My friend, however, happened to be the one thousandth man. He set to work on the seemingly impossible feat of replacing the missing locks and one has only to look at an ordinary flintlock to see just what that means. What is more, he actually succeeded in doing it. His only guide was a picture of a pair of Manton locks in W. W. Greener's book, "The Gun and Its Development." Enlarging this with his camera to a size suited to his gun and taking careful measurements he set to work and with infinite labor, patience and skill produced a complete pair of locks, flint cocks, frizzens, pans, and lock plates springs. Just think what this means! The two locks must be a perfect pair, but one must be right hand, the other left; and to do this must be at least ten times as hard as to make two separate locks. The flint cocks themselves are little statuettes in steel, and to make an exact pair a man must be a veritable artist with the file; and to turn out a working pair of locks was truly a marvelous achievement. Enclosed is a photo of the locks, which are now fitted to the gun, which is now the greatest treasure in my friend's collection. Nor does he keep it for ornament only, but has bowled over many a rabbit with it in the Tasmanian bush.

It would be interesting to know how many professional working gunsmiths would be capable of such a piece of work and what they would charge for doing it.

* * *

The Second Hines Sale

The second half of the Hines collection was sold at the Walpole Galleries in New York on May 9th, and it demonstrated that firearms collectors are beginning to wake up—as the prices were better and brought almost postage stamp figures. The same old crowd of bidders were present with the addition of a new star—Mr. Babcock, who was a heavy buyer. The sale was a success, although it was not a bargain hunter's day, as all of the collection brought fair prices. The Harpers Ferry 1808 pistol fetched \$125, about what it should bring. A small cannon model went at \$61.00 complete with caisson. A couple of Patterson Colts went for \$165.00 each, and a Dragoon for \$52.00. The Saxon wheellock pistol brought \$210.00, and a wheellock gun \$250.00. A percussion rifle by Constable sold for \$50.00. Pairs of flintlock pistols in cases averaged around \$100, and percussion sets around \$50. One flintlock set went at \$125. Several nice percussion shotguns went at around \$50 each and they were worth it. But the surprise of the sale was the early English breech-loading musket of 1760 period which went for thirteen dollars.

The rare flintlock breech-loading carbine only brought \$27, something wrong with the collectors of military pieces. One interesting piece was a brass double gun with bayonet underneath which sold for \$51. It is said that this gun was brought to this country in the early Victorian period by the Grand Duke of Russia who used it on a buffalo hunting expedition. As usual the pieces marked "Lazarine Cominazo" would have shocked the old gentleman if he could have been present but they were good just the same and the name did not boost their real value.

*Sawyer, "Firearms in American History."

THE NRA NEWS



Conducted by ————— C.B. Lister

KEEPING UP TO SCHEDULE

So far, we are keeping up to the schedule that we adopted for ourselves at the beginning of the year. This schedule called for a doubling of the number of sportsmen who were supporting the work of the National Rifle Association in spreading the gospel of straight shooting, and the protection of the constitutional rights of the American citizen to possess and learn how to use firearms. In the first four months, we have enrolled just eight more individual annual members than we enrolled in the first eight months of 1923. This splendid showing is the result of the hearty co-operation which the majority of our members are rendering in the campaign. There is a long stretch still to be run before the goal of a double membership has been reached. Keep everlastingly at it, and call on Headquarters for any assistance or co-operation that you want.

* * *

BERKELEY (CALIFORNIA) POLICE LEARNING HOW

Capt. J. A. Greening, Captain of Police at Berkeley, California, has thirty-five of his men starting a course of instruction and competitive firing with their revolvers. We have an idea that there will be less necessity for the policemen of Berkeley to draw their guns on human targets after they have drawn them consistently and regularly on paper targets this spring. Incidentally, Captain Greening is faced by the same problem that confronts other police departments in the matter of proper training with the revolver—that is the element of expense for ammunition. He has approached it from the proper angle, however, by deciding that anything can be done if it is really desired to accomplish it. Captain Greening has started his men to loading their own. The net result will be not only much cheaper ammunition for practice, but a much more intelligent understanding on the part of patrolmen of what goes on when they pull the trigger.

* * *

AMES FACULTY DOWNS LAWRENCE PARK

Ames Faculty Rifle Club has just concluded a telegraphic match with Lawrence Park, which was a little out of the ordinary, in that it called for twenty shots in the sitting position. When the wires had been warmed up with a team score of 979 for the Iowans, they cooled off perceptibly with a score of 956 for Lawrence Park. The shooters from "out where the tall corn grows" had one possible score and four ninety-nine's to their credit, the lowest total for a ten-shot string being a ninety-five.

SAN ANTONIO DOWNS AUSTIN

Sunday, April 13th, lived up to its reputation as an unlucky day for the Austin, Texas aggregation. On that day, they journeyed to San Antonio and fired a match with the Liberty Rifle Club, of that city, on the range at Camp Mabry. The lads of San Antonio defended their fair city successfully to the tune of 3058, against 3036 for Austin. This was the first defeat that the Austin Club has received in an intercity match in seven years. Quite a caravan motored from Austin to San Antonio to participate in the match, or to make up a gallery cheering on the gladiators.

After the match, the Liberty Club put on a dinner for the entire visiting aggregation, competitors and spectators alike, in the Mess Hall at Camp Mabry. The dinner consisted of fried chicken, salad, coffee, cake, and sandwiches, with cigars and cigarettes to top off the feast.

We have an idea that shoulder-to-shoulder matches will become increasingly popular as word goes around that the home town club generally sets the visitors up to a feed somewhat along the lines of this one.

Incidentally, there is an idea for all clubs in the manner in which this match was conducted. As many shooters as possible in each club were allowed to take part, the home town club not shooting more men over the course than the visitors were able to bring along. The ten high scores constituted the team total. This method of conducting the match served as a distinct incentive to the average shots and the beginners to go along with the bunch, with the knowledge that they might break into the big tent.

* * *

DON'T YOU WISH YOU COULD SAY THIS ABOUT YOUR POLICE?

On April 24th, a police pistol team from Seattle, Washington, defeated picked pistol teams from the 146th Field Artillery, Washington National Guard, and Fourth Infantry, Regular Army, stationed at Fort Lawton, and the Seattle Rifle and Revolver Club for the city championship. A gallery of more than 150 persons attended the matches, which were conducted by Capt. Fred M. Fuecker, Armory Range Officer. The police team scored 835, which was twenty-four points better than the civilians representing the Seattle Rifle and Revolver Club could do. The National Guard outfit finished a poor third, with 680, and the Regulars took the cellar position with a score of 651.

Incidentally, Capt. J. J. Haag, of the police team, turned in the high individual score of the match when he hung up a total of 171. The mayor will pin the medals on police champions.

WORCESTER PISTOL AND RIFLE CLUB ISSUES OUTDOOR PROGRAM

The Outdoor Spring Program of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Pistol and Rifle Club has been received. It provides for an interesting variety of competitions from May 3rd to June 28th. The various matches include events for rifles of the hunting type, using deer targets; rifle matches; and pistol or revolver matches open to any gun. The program is in the form of a folder, on good quality green bristol, and bears the club seal and list of executives on the outside cover, the program of events on the inside cover, some excellent range rules on the inside back page, and data relative to the Army Qualification Courses on the rear cover. The program may serve as a model for any club looking for an inexpensive method of distributing their schedule, not only to their club members, but to all the sportsmen of their community.

Mr. G. L. Cutting, 403 State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass., is Secretary of the club, and will be glad, we believe, to send a copy of the program to any interested club secretary.

* * *

SEA GIRT RANGE AGAIN TO BE OPEN TO CIVILIANS

The announcement has been made by Adj. Gen. Frederick Gilkyson, of New Jersey, that civilian rifle clubs and individual civilians are authorized to use the range at Sea Girt for rifle practice and qualification during the period of June 15th to September 30th, inclusive, whenever such practice will not interfere with the work of the National Guard organization.

The civilian practice will again be under the immediate supervision of Inspector General Bird W. Spencer. Civilians interested in this matter should get in touch with General Spencer at Passaic, N. J., prior to June 7th, for the assignment of dates, and any other information desired. The civilian riflemen of New Jersey are fortunate, indeed, in having such splendid co-operation from their Adjutant General, and it is to be hoped that they will show their appreciation by making full use of the facilities offered, and by qualifying a number of men over the Army Courses this year which will put their State away out in front in this respect.

* * *

WHO WANTS A MATCH?

McKean County Rifle Club, F. D. Hickok, Match Officer, 152 Summer Street, Bradford, Pennsylvania, wants a 75-ft. prone gallery rifle match with any N. R. A. club, teams of ten, telescope sights, regulation N. R. A. targets.

* * *

DOINGS OF THE ROOSEVELT CLUB

Much water has sneaked past the bridges since the last bulletin, and much has happened also. We have many new members, and now have seventy-five men in the club. We have bought all the small things required for starting a club, and have passed any financial crisis which may have existed, and have a few bucks in the bank.

We have the best outdoor range any man has ever seen, with all ranges up to 200 yards from the one firing point. There are about sixteen firing points, and a man can lie in one place and shoot every range without getting up. The pistol

range is about 100 yds. to the north and is 50 yds.

The range is on the property of Scott Brothers Nursery near Tarrytown. Take train to Tarrytown and trolley which meets train, it is about eight or ten minutes' run. Upon getting off trolley you are at the range. Shooting will be Sundays all summer, and any Saturdays which are desired. The Manhattan Club has been invited to use the range at any time it sees fit, and during the summer we will also have as guests the members of the Brooklyn Club. The range is situated in a beautiful little valley between steep hills, through which runs a little brook, and is a delightful spot. It will afford many a day's amusement at low cost to the members of the club.

The range at the Armory of the 104th Field Artillery is open Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons. As soon as warm weather comes we will consider closing the indoor range Saturdays, in favor of the outdoor range, but this will be decided by the members.

We will shoot the N. R. A. outdoor matches this summer and all hands are urged to appear and shoot. These matches are so arranged that any man who can walk and see, and is not a cripple can collect some kind of a prize. All the new men will be carefully coached to do good work, so that they will know in the end they have had every opportunity, and if they do not shoot good scores it will be simply because that the game is not for them. We will agree to get the best out of every man, and that means that 99% will be good shots if they will take the trouble to come and learn. It is the odd case when a man cannot shoot.

The Sea Girt Matches are coming along during the early days of July, the 2-3-4-5- and 6th, and we desire to have as many men there as possible to represent the club. These matches afford a bully good time, and every man will have some fun. Many fine prizes and money donations have been given by the different arms and cartridge companies, and the classification of shooters is such that a man who does not carry off a car full of prizes is in fair shape for the undertaker. There will be three classes, A, B, and C, so that the new men will not have to shoot against the old timers who can handle the game better. The cost will be very little, meals costing but 75 cents, and sleeping but little, so that this affords a vacation at lower cost than going off to some resort, besides the fun, which is great. All hands will please report to the Executive Officers if they can go. Already over fifteen men have signified their intention, and we hope to have at least forty men on the field, so that this club will be well represented.

All are asked to shoot the May Match at the Armory, for the good of the club and to get in shape for Sea Girt. One of the Executive Officers will donate a prize of an extra fine cleaning rod to every man who provides himself with a real hand made rifle, Peterson, Pope, or Hoffman, and a proper Fecker scope. Many have these rifles and many are getting them.

All we need now to make this the snappiest club in the East in attendance, and curiously enough the old shooters are the worst at getting around, Gawd knows they need the practice, and all do, so come along and help win all the matches in sight. We can do this little thing if we get at it.

Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club Setting the Pace for Civilian Organizations

In pre-Volstead days, the Columbus Hotel maintained a cozy grill and a comfortable, well lighted billiard room. In post-Volstead days, the grill has been transformed into the club room of the Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club, and the billiard room has become a modern rifle gallery. The partition between the club-room and the range is double and filled with sand, as a safety precaution. The club-room is 32 x 33 feet with concrete floor, side lights, and inverted dome lights. It is furnished with comfortable chairs, tables, shooting pictures, book rack, scoreboard, trophies, and cleaning racks. The scoreboard is of generous proportions, so that scores coming in from the range may be promptly posted and be readable from any part of the club room. The range has six targets, and the carriers, according to E. S. Hooe, Secretary of the club, "are a decided improvement over those furnished by the D. C. M." Maybe some day we can get a description from Mr. Hooe of these improved carriers, for the benefit of other clubs.

The plan which has been adopted by this club to increase the visibility of the targets appears to be good. They have built a partition of beaver board in front of the backstop and painted it black on the side facing the shooters, and white on the side toward the backstop. This partition has portholes through which the targets travel into their proper position in front of the backstop. The white beaver board gives an even lighting over the face of the targets, which stand out very prominently because of the jet black partition facing the shooter. Lights are arranged between targets, and also above and below them.

In addition to the club-room and range, the club has available a storage room and locker room, and a wash-room with hot water always available. Being situated in a thoroughly modern hotel, heat is always on when needed, and the ventilating system which had been installed to carry off tobacco smoke from the billiard room has been overhauled, and is now very efficiently carrying away powder gases from the range.

Larry Corsa, who has probably visited as many rifle galleries as any shooter in the country, has pronounced the layout of the Columbus Business Men's Club as the best in the Central West, with the exception of the Hamilton Club, in Chicago. The Hamilton Club Range is, of course, an auxiliary to the famous Hamilton Club of Chicago, one of the elite organizations of the Windy City, and can hardly be compared with club rooms and ranges maintained solely by a rifle shooting organization.

The Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club will be remembered as the outfit which has stood sponsor for the Central Ohio Gallery Tournament during the past two or three gallery seasons. The tournament this year was, as has been previously reported through these columns, a decided success. On top of this achievement, the club then proceeded to win the civilian interclub championship at fifty feet. To wind up this

season of notable achievements, the club staged a celebration and banquet in the main dining room of the Columbus Hotel on the 10th of April.

The following order of events indicates the extent to which the club went in order to make the culminating event of the season a fitting memorial.

Order of Events

All members and guests meet in club room at 6:00 P. M.
Reception Committee: Hooe, Snook, Beard, Johnson, Wetherholt.

See that guests and strangers get acquainted with each other and with club members.
Inspection of range and club by visitors at 6:30 P. M.

Have display of rifles and scopes on cleaning rack, with some club member on hand to explain their use. Sample targets on south wall.

Banquet

Main Dining Room

7:00 P. M.

- 1—Announcement of radio concert—Courtesy of Erner Hopkins Co.
- 2—Welcome Address: Pres. R. F. Baker.
- 3—Toastmaster: Prof. V. T. Sheets.
- 4—Address, "Police and the Shooting Game," by Hon. J. P. McCune, Director of Public Safety, Columbus.
- 5—"A Boost for the Rifle Game"—Col. C. D. Rhodes, Chief of Staff, 5th Corps Area.
- 6—"Reminiscences"—Lt. Col. W. A. Castle, Commanding Officer, Fort Haynes.
- 7—"Pistol Shooting as a Recreation"—Dr. J. H. Snook, former National Pistol Champion and member of Olympic and International Teams.
- 8—"Educational and Physical Advantages of the Rifle Game"—Col. G. L. Townsend, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Ohio State University.
- 9—"Citizen's Military Training Camps"—Col. C. G. Harvey, Commanding Officer, 83rd Division.
- 10—"The National Guard and National Defense"—Gen. F. D. Henderson, Adjutant General of Ohio.
- 11—"The National Guard's Outdoor Range"—Col. J. C. Volka, Asst. Adjutant General of Ohio.
- 12—"Camp Perry and What It Offers to the Civilian"—Sgt. D. M. Beards, Instructor in Rifle Practice, Ohio State University.
- 13—"Rifle Tournaments from the Newspaper Angle"—Mr. H. A. Miller, Sporting Editor, Columbus Dispatch.
- 14—Senator J. F. Atwood, 10th Congressional District, Ohio. Present Peter's Cup to Mr. J. H. Kirby, winner of the Championship Match in the Central Ohio Tournament. Present Championship Medals to N. R. A. Team.

Impromptu talks throughout the program by—
Mr. C. L. Thurber, Secretary to Hon. J. J. Thomas, Mayor
Mr. A. W. Raymond, Supt. Dept. of Public Recreation.
Mr. P. A. Lint, Scout Executive, Columbus Council, Boy Scouts of America.
Mr. E. W. Roehm, Physical Director, Y. M. C. A.
Mr. B. E. Wiggins, Supervisor of Physical Education, Public Schools.

The program might well be adopted as a model for any organization planning a similar event. Notice that the speakers, all of whom were thoroughly qualified to discuss their subjects, covered the shooting game from practically every angle: "Police and the Shooting Game," by the Director of Public Safety of Columbus; "Educational and Physical Advantages of the Rifle Game," by the professor of military science and tactics at Ohio State; "The National Guard and National Defense," by the Adjutant General of Ohio; "Civilian Military Training Camps," by the Commanding Officer of the 83rd Division; "Camp Perry and What It Offers to the Civilian," by one of the best known Camp Perry instructors; "Rifle Tournaments from the Newspaper Angle," by a

newspaper sporting editor, and so forth and so on. There was certainly enough offered the sportsmen in the way of entertainment and information, in addition to the chicken dinner which was served for \$1.25 a plate.

As an immediate result of the banquet, Mr. J. P. McCune, the Director of Public Safety of Columbus, has become an enthusiastic convert, and a pistol match was arranged for April 24th between five-man teams representing the city police force, the New York Central railroad police, and the Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club. The results of this competition are not known, but it indicates that things started moving promptly after the banquet. The feature of greatest interest to riflemen in the vicinity of Columbus was the announcement by Colonel Volka, Assistant Adjutant General of Ohio, that a tract of land within twelve miles of Columbus had been leased where the National Guard will immediately get to work on a range, installing four targets to start with, and with firing points from two hundred to twelve hundred yards. *This range will be placed under the control of a governing board composed of representatives of local guard units, the Ohio State University Rifle Club, and the two civilian rifle clubs in Columbus. A Secretary will be selected by this Board who will arrange the program and have charge of the assignment of the range to organizations interested.* The earnest desire to co-operate between the National Guard, Regular Army, and civilian riflemen, which has been evidenced throughout the country during the past year, has been most encouraging to everyone with the best interests of the shooting game at heart, and in no instance that has come to our attention do we know of such splendid co-operation as this, where the shooting plant is placed under the control of a representative governing board representing all the interested organizations.

Another direct outcome of the winter's activities and the banquet, was the offer by Mr. A. W. Raymond, Superintendent of the Department of

Public Recreation of Columbus, to donate a small bore range tract within the city limits and easily accessible by street cars from any part of Columbus. This will give Columbus two municipal ranges, one for the small bore, and one for the .30 caliber shooters, and will result in a complete shooting plant under a system of management which will serve as a model for the rest of the country.

According to Mr. Hooe, "the feature of the event was the awarding of the championship medals to our winning N. R. A. Team. Senator Atwood is a typical outdoor man, a fisherman, big game hunter, a holder of some National honors in the casting game, and a former competitor in N. R. A. and U. S. R. A. Matches. He is an exceptional speaker and gave the event the dignity and punch which it deserved."

The chances for success of the shooting game in Columbus at the time of the organization of the Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club were no better than the chances of success in any other city. It seems logical to believe that the remarkable progress made by this organization had its genesis at the very start of the movement, when the name of the organization was selected. A Business Men's organization always demands attention for its activity. It is the business men of a community who keep the community going. The police departments listen with respect to what the business men have to say. The politicians lend an attentive ear. The newspapers are bound in more ways than one to the support of a clean business men's organization. Whether it was by chance or as a result of an analysis of the situation that the name "Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club" was selected, is not known, but the fact remains that with the selection of that name for the organization, the way was opened for the enlistment of the best citizens of the community in the rifle shooting movement. No group of men are more interested in the protection of their homes and their property than are the business men of a community. No group is

more keenly aware of the necessity for the self-discipline and self-analysis and clearheadedness that the rifle shooting game develops, which being true, why should not every community be represented by a *business men's rifle club*? Such a movement, if carried through to its logical end, must inevitably result in closer co-operation between employers and employees, because it is not to be presumed that the Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club, or any other business men's rifle club, is limited in its membership to the heads of successful enterprises.

We expect next season to hear of the development of an industrial league in Columbus with teams representing the factories, mills, and stores, and the membership of these teams will be made up of the best shots who can be developed in those organizations, regardless of whether they wield the pen of authority or the tools of production.

The shooting game in the United States is indebted to the Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club for the example which that organization has given this winter of what can be done to put rifle shooting on the plane it deserves to occupy in every community.

WASHINGTON STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

With three weeks' scores for all clubs in the league reported, Seattle is leading the Washington State Association for this year, with a team total of 1413; Bellingham, Washington, running second with 1372. Seattle's scores for the fourth week have not been reported, but Bellingham appears to have set out to overtake the list, with a team score of 479 x 500.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Seattle	1413	Everett	1322
Bellingham	1372	Waitsburg	1271
Vancouver	1349	Kitittas County	1255
Arlington	1341	Wenatchee	856

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

In a letter inquiring relative to membership in the National Rifle Association, Mr. L. L. Donmeyer, of Turlock, California, makes the following comment:

"It is distressing to know that we have in our midst a few weak-kneed imitations who are attempting the passage of laws to prohibit the American from purchasing and possessing firearms. *It is pleasing to note, however, that they are vastly in the minority.* If these spineless imitation Americans are so deathly afraid of firearms, they have our permission to step out of the good old U. S. A. any time they feel so inclined."

The point in Mr. Donmeyer's letter which warrants your attention is the phrase which we have italicized. You and I know that the people who are responsible for anti-firearms agitation and disarmament are in the minority, but they constitute a very noisy minority. The majority, on the other hand, in keeping with the tradition of American shooting men, have very little to say in public and are generally unorganized, and direct their efforts along divergent channels. When the laws makers come to examine the facts, they find this very noisy and fairly well organized minority. Turning to the other side of the question, they find—The National Rifle Association. This organization, sponsored as it is, by the War Department, is the one to which the solons



Part of the club room of the Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club, Columbus, Ohio. Range beyond door with the "Quiet" sign, in center background. Some of the Juniors lined up against scoreboard.

naturally turn when they want to hear our side of the question, and their opinion as to the number of people in this country who want to know how to shoot and who believe that Americans should know how to shoot, is based on the membership figures of the National Rifle Association, an organization long since passed out of the status of an expert target riflemen's organization into a service institution and the national fraternity of Americans who believe in the preservation of the tradition of "A Nation of Riflemen."

Thousands of sportsmen can see no reason for joining the National Rifle Association because they are not interested in target shooting. The same sportsmen support, and we believe that they should support, their local and national organizations devoted to the protection and propagation of American game. Tell me, is it not equally important that they should support the Association that is devoted to the purpose of preserving and propagating a right knowledge of firearms? A knowledge which is vital to the preservation of the nation itself!

The aims and purposes of game protective associations and of the N. R. A. are not in any sense divergent. It is an undisputed fact that a great deal of small game is killed out of season annually by people who have the urge to shoot, and lacking anything else to shoot at, spend their time in thoughtless blazing away at small game out of season. If these same people were furnished with a place to shoot and were put in touch with the other folks in their community who like to shoot, so that friendly, healthy competition with the rifle was made possible, would it not have the desired result of reducing the unlawful slaughter of game out of season? Furthermore, in the open season it has become a serious problem, this matter of the escape of wounded game. No rifleman may hope to become so adept that he will not occasionally wound game that will escape, but consistent practice in the closed season at immovable and moving targets will most assuredly and most inevitably reduce the number of sportsmen who go afield in the open season with the chances mostly against them for a clean kill.

Have you ever thought of the work of the N. R. A. from this angle? Have you ever broached it to your local sportsmen from this standpoint? It is worth thinking about.

Of course the N. R. A. member can save money on some items of equipment as a result of his membership. The annual membership fee can be saved many times over during the year. This is an interesting bit of news to the shooter, but to the real sportsman, the broader phases of our activities are of even greater importance. So the bargain hunter who pays two dollars to join the N. R. A. in order to buy a high power rifle for \$3.50 to \$10.00, and then fails utterly to support the work beyond that point, is being eliminated, while the type of sportsman who believes in the game and in the work for the work's sake, is coming to the fore, is making up the great body of membership, and is, by taking an active interest and by assuming control in his community, putting the game on the plane that it deserves to occupy.

There are plenty of application blanks and match programs for distribution to this type of sportsman. How many can you use to advantage?

CIVILIANS AND COLLEGE RIFLEMEN MIX UP IN GEORGIA

The Columbus (Georgia) Rifle Club is helping along the college rifle shooting idea in their neck of the woods by shoulder-to-shoulder competitions with college teams whenever these matches can be arranged. On May 3 the civilians took on the Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Rifle Team with the service rifle over a thirty-shot course at two hundred and three hundred yards. Teams of twelve represented both organizations, and the final result was a long while in making itself apparent. The civilians finally came out on top, with a team total of 1508 against 4189 for the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

NOTICE

The Executive Officer, National Matches, would like to have applications from Reserve Officers, *not above the rank of Captain*, for active duty as Instructors in the Small Arms Firing School to be established at Camp Perry, Ohio, in connection with the National Matches. Only officers who have completed the course in Rifle Marksmanship at previous Camp Perry schools or have had the course at the Infantry School, Camp Benning, should apply. Applicants who have had the Benning course must also have attended one or more National Matches.

The period of duty will be from August 25 to about October 2d, but applications for shorter periods of duty will be considered as, for example, September 1st to 15th. Applicants who are accepted will be ordered to active duty with pay and allowances of their grade. Only competent instructors in rifle or pistol marksmanship are desired.

Submit applications before June 15th, stating the last period of active duty you were ordered to and the nature of the duty. Address Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, Cavalry, Executive Officer, National Matches, Iowa City, Iowa.

NOVELTY MATCHES OF THE CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB

In our last issue, we commented on the Novelty Matches which made up a considerable portion of the season's program of the Chicago Rifle Club. The following extracts from a letter from Mr. A. J. Davidson, Second Vice-President of the Club, gives the information on these events:

In your letter of April 22nd you request an outline of the Chicago Rifle Club Novelty Matches. These matches will be approximately as follows. However, we may find it necessary to alter some of the details as this is a new venture for us and it may not run perfectly smooth.

March 23rd we used the "E" target, the firing squad started at 300 yards and marched toward the targets. While they were doing so, the targets appeared and remained exposed for fifteen seconds, during which the squad had to take position and hit as many targets as possible, (two targets for each shooter). One of the squads hit all its targets; the others were not so good. (As soon as a target was hit it was withdrawn so that the fire was concentrated on the remainder.) The ground was soft and wet, otherwise better scores would have been made. We

will try it again at longer ranges and with three or four targets for each shooter.

May 25th we will try the running deer. We are at present designing a light-weight target which can be run on a wire stretched between two target frames.

June 22nd, a 1,000 yard Novelty Match. A dollar bill to be pinned to the center of the "C" target. The man hitting it gets it. Shooters to have one shot each, in rotation, first entry gets first shot, second entry second shot, etc., this to go on until the dollar bills are exhausted. The number of entries per man are not limited, the only thing which will stop the shooting is exhaustion of shooters or ammunition.

July 27th. Novelty Match. Snipers' Match. Conditions same as the N. R. A. Bobbing Target Match with the exception that we will use the pistol target "E," appearing at different locations.

September 28th. Novelty Match to be shot at 25, 50, and 100 yards at small plaster "birds" or "animal crackers" each hung on two vertical strings so they cannot twist, from a horizontal wire. As soon as a shooter misses a target he is out of it. The following starts at 25 yards: three shots per target; five targets for each shooter at each range. Arm: Any .22 R. F., any sight.

October 26th. Novelty Match, Running Man: 1st stage, 25 and 50 yards at speed of 10 miles per hour; 2nd stage, 25 and 50 yards at speed of 15 miles per hour.

The above matches give promise of helping materially in the effort to keep civilian shooters interested throughout the season, without becoming bored at the routine of straight bull's-eye competition.

The most important feature of the Chicago Club's plan for novelty matches is that each novelty event is distinct from those preceding. It has been our experience that novelty matches generally lose their novelty after the first or second match, and should not be attempted again until the following season. It might also increase the interest in the wild animal program for September 28th if the time limit would be introduced. This might be accomplished by having a common firing line with the targets at 25, 50, and 100 yards in echelon. Each squad would go on the line and would not commence firing until the command was given. Then, as rapidly as each competitor broke his targets, he would move over to the firing point which had been assigned him at 50 yards, load his gun, break those targets, and move over to the firing point at one hundred yards. The man who finished breaking his targets first could be announced the winner, and he could be given so many points for finishing first, and then have points deducted for each cartridge used in the run.

We shall await with interest the report from the Chicago Rifle Club of the success of these novelty competitions. We would like to hear from other clubs which are planning novelty matches, in order that ideas may be passed around to other outfits.

* * *

CHIPPEWA FALLS RIFLE CLUB OFF TO GOOD START

The Chippewa Falls (Wisconsin) Rifle Club has gotten under way to a start that gives promise of making it one of the most active clubs in the country. The local newspaper, *The Daily Gazette*, is apparently heartily backing the movement and has given the club splendid space on every one of their matches to date. This club has adopted an improvement handicap system with a splendid supply of attractive little trophies and may be expected to be heard from in the future.

NEW YORK STATE TO HAVE BIG STATE MATCHES THIS YEAR

The New York State Rifle Association has co-ordinated its activities with the New York National Guard to the end that the New York State matches this year will be a real State event. The Guard matches will be held at Camp Smith, Peekskill, June 9th to 14th, inclusive. The complete program is now on the press and will be available for mailing very shortly. An outline of the events is as follows:

On the afternoon of June 8th, at three P. M., an Individual Member's Match will be held, with a handsome gold medal offered by the New York State Association as first prize. Conditions of this match are: Five shots slow fire at 200 yards, standing; 300 yards, kneeling; and 600 yards, prone; five shots rapid fire at 200 yards, thirty seconds; 300 yards, thirty-five seconds; and 500 yards, forty seconds. Company Team Match, Monday, June 9, 9 A. M.

Cruikshank Trophy Match, Monday, 1 P. M.

McAlpin Trophy Match, Tuesday, June 10th, 8 A. M.

General Wingate Match, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

Colonel Rogers Match, Tuesday, 3 P. M. Old Guard Trophy Match, Tuesday, 4:30 P. M.

On Wednesday, June 11th, the 71st Regiment Trophy Match will start, and on Saturday, June 15th, the General Roe Match, 1,000 yards, will conclude the program.

Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, N. R. A. State Secretary for New York, has been designated as the Executive Officer for the match. First Lieut. Henry D. Suavet is the Adjutant, and Maj. W. H. Palmer, Statistical Officer. Adj. Gen. E. J. Westcott will attend the matches on the last day of the meet, and will personally present the trophies and medals.

* * *

HATS OFF TO HOLLYWOOD!

Out in Los Angeles, they have an idea that if a National Guardsman should know how to use his rifle, a policeman should know how to use his handgun, and every patrolman is required to take a revolver course before a gun is issued to him. In addition, it is realized that the mere requiring of pistol practice will never develop the same proficiency that the interesting of the officers in revolver practice, through the medium of competition, will develop. And the result is a frequent schedule of competitions within the departments, and between the police officers and the National Guardsmen and civilian shooters.

The following incident, lifted from an article in the *Los Angeles Evening Express*, is of interest to anyone who has been trying to introduce revolver practice into his local police department:

A short time ago Policeman Joe Page made his first visit at target practice. He missed the first ten shots straight. Lieutenant Graham stopped him, instructed him in the grip, squeeze, hold, steady pull, etc., and in the next ten shots he hit the bull's-eye five times.

Two nights later Policeman Page met the well-known gunman and safe cracker, James Purteill, in action. The fact that there is a live Policeman Page and a wounded Safe Cracker Purteill today is due to the pistol practice under Lieutenant Graham at Indian Village that week.

The sooner the Hollywood plan is adopted by every police department in the United States, the sooner will the popularity of indiscriminate gun-toting vanish. Have it tried in your community.

STARTLING!

In Minneapolis, Miss Agnes de LaBarre, one of the Municipal Directors of Athletics, is a rifle shooter, and is promoting a girls' municipal rifle club in connection with the city's playground activities. We knew that the girls' team was going into the shooting game in a very aggressive manner, but the following results of three matches just forwarded by Miss de LaBarre are rather startling, to say the least.

On April 3rd, the Girls' Team fired against the team from the 68th Brigade, and turned in a team total of 465 against 431 for the men's organization. On April 18th, they fired another match with the same reserve organization and won again, 487 to 462. On April 23rd, the girls took on a seven-man team from the Minneapolis Rifle Club, and came out on top in a hard-fought struggle, 682 to 680. There were seven shooters on each team in this match, and five shooters on each team in the other two events. These three matches were all shoulder-to-shoulder competitions. On the 18th, in addition to the shoulder-to-shoulder match with the 68th Brigade, the girl's team fired a telegraphic match with the North End Rod and Gun Club, of Allentown, Pa. They lost this match, with a score of 485 against 493 for the Pennsylvanians.

We have an idea that there is going to be a considerable increase in rifle practice in the 68th Brigade as a result of these wallpings at the hands of a girl's team. Any organizations looking for a match should communicate with Miss de LaBarre at the Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minn.

* * *

TWENTY-EIGHT GALLERY QUALIFICATIONS DURING APRIL

The popularity of the Gallery Qualification Course, affording a kind of re-entry competition open throughout the year, is evident by the number of entries which arrive daily. The opportunity for the gallery rifleman to obtain a nationally recognized rating in the same manner that the service rifleman has been able to do in the past, appears to be a welcome innovation.

The following qualifications were recorded for the month of April:

Expert Riflemen, 50 Ft.

Fred Dau, Fresno, Calif.	735
M. C. Burt, Thermopolis, Wyo.	735
Philip Babel, Fresno, Calif.	726

Sharpshooters, 50 Ft.

H. H. Renshaw, Kamlah, Idaho	722
V. A. Jackson, Columbus, Ohio	720
V. J. Hadin, Schenectady, N. Y.	718
Geo. P. Hughes, Pasadena, Cal.	713
Keith Willard, Evanston, Ill.	712
R. Throssel, Billings, Mont.	711
Lincoln Soo-Hoo, Berkeley, Cal.	710
C. M. Wilson, Piqua, Ohio	707

Marksmen, 50 Ft.

C. C. Berkeley, Newport News, Va.	696
John H. Laup, Piqua, Ohio	696
J. F. Woolshlager, Castorland, N. Y.	693
Carl F. Beall, Missoula, Mont.	692
Starr Baisley, Pasadena, Cal.	682

Expert Riflemen, 75 Ft.

Albert Atherton, Chicago, Ill.	726
--------------------------------	-----

Sharpshooters, 75 Ft.

C. G. Luft, Fremont, Ohio	720
H. S. Willard, Ridgewood, N. J.	720
F. N. Anderson, Suffern, N. Y.	718
D. D. Arnold, Mansfield, Ohio	715
C. G. Luft, Fremont, Ohio	710
Helge Johnson, Joliet, Ill.	709
J. V. McKelvey, Ames, Ia.	706

Marksmen, 75 Ft.

G. W. Lawallen, Columbus, Ga.	687
C. F. Simon, Mansfield, Ohio	686
Charles A. Dash, Lakewood, Ohio	685
R. Mosteller, Columbus, Ga.	684

IF FINN'S WAS A HOT DOG, THIS IS A STEAK

Dear Sir:

The Highland Park Rifle and Revolver Club held their banquet at the Masonic Temple Saturday, April 12, 1924, and was a success, a majority of the members attending. We had some very good speakers and other entertainment which kept the boys interested.

Sheriff George A. Walters, of Wayne County, gave an interesting talk on the use and abuse of firearms, and answered any questions about laws concerning firearms, and Assistant District Attorney Edwin S. Bartlett gave us an interesting talk about sportsmanship and firearms.

We have passed the 200 mark, and had to put on the brakes, and raise the entrance fee to five dollars. But that did not stop them, as I have quite a large waiting list now.

Just as soon as we get a range of our own, we will have half of the Highland Park Police Force shooting with us, and some of the sheriff's force, of which I am a deputy. We could have 500 members if we could handle them.

Our success in getting members was due to personal work, as every member went out and got an applicant. We use a card, one of which I am sending you. We vote on every applicant, one black ball rejecting any name.

Yours truly,
John T. French.

There is more real meat in the above report of the recent meet of the Highland Park Rifle and Revolver Club than in anything we have seen recently. Note, first, that the sheriff of Wayne County, after giving a talk on the use and abuse of firearms, answered any questions about firearms laws. There is an idea that might well be followed in every club. How much do you know about the firearms laws of your municipality or State?

Incidentally, in passing, it is interesting to note that Sheriff George A. Walters, of Wayne County, Michigan, is a police officer who knows enough about firearms to be able to give an interesting talk on them to a club of shooters. Score point number two.

Then notice that the Highland Park outfit had the Assistant District Attorney on deck. District Attorneys have a whole lot to say about legislation, and quite a good deal to say about the enforcing of laws that are on the books. There were many ounces of good open-door diplomacy in having the Assistant District Attorney back up the Sheriff in his talk at this rifle club meeting.

Now, go on down and notice that in a short time there will be half the Highland Park police force and some of the sheriff's force shooting with the club. It is a safe bet that with half the force shooting regularly, the other half will begin to feel self-conscious and start sneaking on the range for a little practice.

And now, for the last paragraph: The success of the Highland Park Club, note carefully now, "was due to personal work. Every member went out and got an applicant."

There have been a couple of thousand members of the N. R. A. who have adopted Highland Park tactics and have gone out and gotten applicants for membership in the Association. There are several thousand more, however, who, to date, have failed to produce.

We have application cards too, you know, and to date have not had to "slap on" an increase in annual dues or put anybody on the waiting list in order to handle the applicants. If you need some of our application blanks, just let us know, and we won't keep you in want very long.

REGULARS AT FORT OGLETHORPE ACTIVE SHOOTING YEAR

An extract from Training Memorandum No. 18, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, reads as follows:

MARKSMANSHIP

Organization Trophies for Regular Target Season
Trophies for excellence in marksmanship during the regular practice season will be awarded to organizations annually as follows:

1. To the organization qualifying the greatest percentage of men with rifle, a silken banner, presented by Colonel Frederick S. Foltz.

2. To the organization qualifying the greatest percentage of men with the pistol (mounted and dismounted practice to have equal weight) a silken banner, presented by Colonel Frederick S. Foltz.

3. To the organization qualifying the greatest percentage of men with the automatic rifle, a silken banner presented by Colonel R. J. Fleming.

NOTE 1.—Each of these banners, suitably inscribed, will be awarded at the close of the calendar year and will be held by the winning organization for one year.

NOTE 2.—In calculating the percentage of men qualifying in each troop, men who are attached to the troop for duty will be included; men attached for firing only will not be included. The period during which the competition will be held will be the regular target season as prescribed by the Regimental Commander.

Troop Team Competitions

1. Selection of Teams:

There will be held at the close of the regular target season, at such time as may be designated by the Regimental Commander, rifle and pistol competitions between teams consisting of three enlisted men from each troop and Squadron Headquarters Detachment. The competitors of each team will be selected by the respective troop and detachment commanders from members of the troop or detachment; men attached to a troop will not be eligible for selection as competitors.

2. Rules:

As far as practicable, the Rules and Special Rules governing competitions as prescribed in paragraphs 76-79 (both inclusive), Training Regulations 150-10 will govern.

3. Course to be Fired:

(a) The courses to be fired will be as prescribed in paragraph 13. (b) Record Practice, Tables V and VI, TR 150-10, and the record course dismounted as prescribed by Pistol Marksmanship, or as may be otherwise prescribed by the Regimental Commander.

(b) The order of sequence in firing will be determined by the officer in charge of the competition.

(c) The course will be fired once for competition by all competitors, preliminary rifle firing to be confined to one score slow fire at each range; this to be fired prior to the day of competition; no preliminary pistol firing to be conducted.

4. Prizes:

(a) To the organization having the highest aggregate score in each competition there will be awarded a silver loving cup to be held for one year or until again competed for and to become the permanent property of the organization winning it three times.

(b) There will be awarded to each member of the rifle team making the highest aggregate score an appropriate silver medal, and to each member of the team making the second highest score an appropriate bronze medal. Similar medals will be awarded for the pistol competition.

Regimental Teams

1. Composition of Teams:

Regimental rifle and pistol teams to consist of the eight men making the highest aggregate scores during record practice with the rifle and pistol (scores to be figured on percentage basis mounted and dismounted firing being given equal weight) respectively will be selected annually at the close of the target year.

2. Selection of Competitors:

Each troop commander will report by name to the Regimental Commander the eight men of his troop who have made the highest aggregate score

in record practice with the rifle and pistol respectively, and the four men who have made the highest aggregate score in automatic rifle during record practice, during the target season, giving the score made.

From these reports, and such additional reports as he may require, the Regimental Commander will select the members of the regimental teams.

In submitting their reports, troop commanders will include men who are attached to the troop for duty. Men attached for firing only will not be included.

3. Rules:

(a) Ties will be decided in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 79, TR 150-10.

(b) Any man who has been a member of any national or service team will not be eligible for selection.

4. Prizes:

To members of the teams there will be awarded in order of merit prizes as follows:

Rifle and pistol teams, each, one gold, two silver and five bronze medals.

Automatic rifle team, one gold, one silver and two bronze medals.

Individual Prizes

1. To the soldier, who, though ineligible for selection as a member of the regimental team prescribed in the preceding paragraph, makes an aggregate score during record practice with the rifle, pistol or automatic rifle equal to or greater than that made by any member of the regimental team, there will be awarded a medal similar to that awarded the said team member.

2. Prizes to be announced at the beginning of the target season will be awarded:

(a) The soldier making the highest aggregate score during record practice with the rifle, automatic rifle, pistol (mounted and pistol dismounted), scores will be computed on a percentage basis.

(b) The soldier, who never having previously qualified makes the highest aggregate score with the rifle in record practice.

(c) The soldier, who never having previously qualified makes the highest aggregate score with the automatic rifle in record practice.

(d) The soldier, who never having previously qualified, makes the highest aggregate scores with the pistol (mounted and dismounted), in record practice, calculated as provided in paragraphs 119-120, Pistol Marksmanship.

It is thought that there may be some ideas in this training program of interest to other Regular outfits and to National Guard organizations which may be receiving THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. The very keen interest that the Regular Army is now manifesting in better rifle and pistol marksmanship is most encouraging. Particularly is this true in view of the rapidly increasing co-operation between the Regular units and civilian riflemen in the same locality. An increase of proficiency on the part of the Regulars is bound to be reflected by an increase in the proficiency of the civilians living near Army centers.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, RIFLE CLUB REPORTS BUSTLING ACTIVITY

Mr. Marvin Kreuz, Secretary of the Austin Rifle Club, has sent us a bunch of newspaper clippings from his local papers which indicate a real live wire organization and splendid newspaper support of the rifle shooting movement in that city. Several extracts from Mr. Kreuz's letter are of general interest. He says: "You will note that our write-up was mostly taken from THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN although the editor of the paper gives me all the credit. This one write-up brought into our club eight new members, which goes to show 'It Pays to Advertise.' The club is growing very fast and this is going to be our record year. We take a great deal of interest in our new members. In

our shoot Sunday, March 9th, against the Liberty Club of San Antonio, four members who had been shooting less than six months made the team. You will notice that at our indoor shoots we have a cake for first prize. Everybody likes cake. We have tried medals and cups for prizes, but cake seems to have them all beat. We hope to meet the one-hundred mark in our membership in the next few weeks."

A great many club secretaries complain that they are not experienced in putting over publicity and cannot think of anything to write about in the paper. A careful perusal of the editorial columns or special articles and the N. R. A. News section of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN will furnish a wealth of material that can very easily be given a little touch of local color, and will at the same time be of sufficient general interest to assure its being published by local papers. Try Mr. Kreuz's scheme and see if it will not work for you. The only objection that we can see to the cake shoot idea is that the wife may put off baking, in the expectation that "friend husband" will bring home a three-deck chocolate or coconut masterpiece from some other wife's oven, with the net result that everybody in the club with the exception of the one man is going to go cakeless. Maybe the Austin outfit has adopted the plan of making the winner act as though he enjoyed cutting the cake for the crowd at the range after the match was over.

The Austin Club has a slogan on its letterhead which might bear copying by other organizations. It is: "Lear to Shoot and Shoot Straight—Join the Austin Rifle Club."

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND TRY NEW KIND OF TEAM MATCH

On April 5th, George Washington University took five men and five girls from their rifle squad to the University of Maryland, where they met five men and five girls from the Old Line institution. Once on the range the two squads were paired off so that a George Washington rifleman fired against a University of Maryland riflewoman, while the University of Maryland rifleman fired against the George Washington riflewoman. Each pair fired a match of their own, and the final result was based on the majority of wins put over by the individual representatives of each team. Conditions of the match called for ten shots prone at fifty feet. George Washington won six of the ten matches, tied two, and lost two. One of the ties was the result of the splendid shooting of Miss Mary Harbough, of the University of Maryland team, who turned in a possible score. Two of the six matches won by George Washington went to the credit of their girls, who defeated the stronger sex from the University of Maryland in one case with a score of one hundred for Miss Eleanor Carroll of the George Washington Team against ninety-nine for her male opponent, and in the other case with a score of one hundred to the credit of Miss Edna Kilpatrick against ninety-eight for her male rival.

Matches of this sort appear to offer splendid possibilities for civilian clubs in introducing the social element into their activities, particularly where mixed teams can be transported by automobile to nearby communities.

Absurd Anti-Firearm Laws

(Concluded from page 3)

press is more vigilant in exposing these inconsistencies than formerly. In a recent issue of the *New York American* there appeared an editorial captioned "Alarm sounded for an 'Epidemic' of One," commenting upon the efforts of one Dr. Benjamin Schwartz to abolish shooting galleries because a single deranged individual took his own life in one of them. The ditorial is enlightening both because it recognizes and delineates the fallacies of logic such as Dr. Schwartz uses and because it unmistakably points out the attitude toward such silly legislation which the press is assuming—which is hopeful. The *American* says:

"In Dr. Benjamin Schwartz the city of New York has a vigilant, far-sighted official, whose mind works while the city sleeps.

"A man committed suicide in a shooting gallery the other day. The doctor, fearing that an epidemic of suicides will follow this original example, wants all shooting galleries abolished. The doctor's motive is excellent; it is merely his logic which is a trifle shaky.

"Following his line of reasoning, if a man jumped off a dock, you would have to abolish all docks. If the next man jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge, you would have to do away with all bridges. If the next unbalanced crank, finding that there were no bridges or docks to jump from, selected the top of the Woolworth Building, all high buildings would have to be torn down. That, of course, would leave no resource to the next would-be suicide but to go up in an airplane and jump off. Which would be the end of aviation.

"It would be the same if a man killed himself in a theatre or a church or a lawyer's office. All those places would have to be abolished to prevent an epidemic of suicides.

"The public shooting gallery in this country is not only a source of amusement, but fills an important need. It provides an opportunity for those who cannot afford to buy their own weapons to learn how to shoot.

"All Americans ought to know how to handle firearms and how to shoot straight. As long as we have no standing army, commensurate with the size and the needs of this country, we must, in an emergency, depend upon the citizenry. And when an emergency arises it takes a long time to teach the unskilled how to shoot.

"At all our military schools and Summer training camps the teaching of how to handle weapons and how to shoot straight in an important part of the curriculum.

"For those who cannot afford the time to go to a military camp and learn the rudiments of soldiering, a shooting gallery provides an excellent opportunity for becoming familiar with one of the most important requirements of a soldier.

"Of course, there is nothing to prevent the patron of a shooting gallery from turning the weapon upon himself. Every soldier, from private to general, has the same opportunity, if he feels so inclined. Which is no reason for abolishing the army. Or, for that matter, the shooting gallery.

"It might be well if Doctor Schwartz began to compile statistics of the epidemic he fears.

"Up to date there is only an epidemic of one. One swallow does not make a Summer—and one suicide in a shooting gallery does not make an epidemic."

Shooting up the Caribbean

(Concluded from page 4)

515 to 400. One of the sailors, for the team was entirely enlisted men, got a possible at 500 and we learned that this was extraordinary to say the least.

The matches over, we decided to shoot the sharpshooter's course for qualifications. With no preliminary runs we fired for record immediately and qualified twenty-two of the squad of twenty-nine the first time over the course. Of the twenty-nine men, twenty-two had never fired a service rifle before entering the matches a few days previous. This was encouraging to say the least. In six weeks we had made riflemen out of recruits, using nothing but the small bore.

We left Kingston about the middle of March and returned to Culebra. There we continued the small bore, polishing off our technic. The fleet rifle matches had been announced and were to consist of three events. These were all to be fired over the qualification course. The first was the Enlisted Men's Team Match for the fleet trophy, consisting of eight enlisted men of the Navy. The second was the Navy Department Match between teams of eight members, two of whom might be officers and half of whom might be marines. The third was the famous Auckland Cup Match between teams of four officers from each ship. Captain R. D. White of the Bridgeport had, when a youngster, shot for this cup a number of times without winning it. Now he came out with the rest of us to shoot the small bore and battle for a place on the team!

In the course of events we did some cruising in and out of Culebra. At San Juan, Porto Rico, we tried to get a match with the troops ashore, but they were busy with their qualifications. In due course we arrived at Guantanamo and promptly established our camp on Deer Point. In the next two weeks we fired once over the course, sixty shots per man, an average of ten times. The battleship Wyoming after a month on the range had fired her team for record and gone north. The Florida and Utah, two other battleships, had been on the range about seven weeks. Each of these ships had a crew of nearly three times that of the Bridgeport and each had a marine guard from which to pick. Everybody knows how the marines can shoot and we didn't have a one. Eight teams entered the three matches and when we lined up on "a range" we made the drab hills rattle to the tune of musketry as they had in the days of yore.

Stories of rifle matches are often uninteresting. This one was particularly dull because there was so little competition. Our enlisted men's team was never pushed and won with 87 points to spare. The mixed team in the Department Trophy Match won

handily and I'm sure I will be pardoned if I took an extraordinary amount of pleasure in beating those marines. They have cleaned us so often of late that we rate at least one little dig at them! Best of all, our officers team annexed the Auckland cup by a comfortable margin for the first time the cup has been won by other than a battleship. Captain White shot on the team and made a better score than the present author. And thus we scored a clean sweep for the small bore, demonstrating that a cruising ship can get her training on board almost as well as ashore. Furthermore she does not need a smooth anchorage. All she does need is the initiative.

Now we thought we were pioneering a little on the Bridgeport and were a little proud. It was at Kingston that we fell in with H. M. S. Curlew of the British Navy. One of our men in showing one of their men about the ship was bragging a little about our progressive methods of small arms training. When he had finished the Britisher remarked, "Ah, yes! Very interesting. We do much the same thing on the Curlew. Our club has about 75 members and we use the B. S. A. All of our crew shoot quite well!" "There you go. Everytime you think you've discovered America you find Columbus was here in 1492.

What About the Small-bore

(Concluded from page 9)

there is always a good reason for it. The best one is "the stuff shoots beautifully but leads the barrel," or "it throws a wild one in every string." However, every shooter must work out his own salvation. There are many problems to solve in the shooting game, if there weren't, interest would soon wane. It is the pot of gold at the end of the rifleman's rainbow that keeps the game interesting and stimulates the ambition to find the proper combination.

A Hero He Was

(Concluded from page 1)

three thousand miles of America fetched a yell of derision.

Occasionally we do mount a hero upon a pedestal, just for the fun of the thing it seems. But the minute we discover that he is taking the matter seriously, that he thinks he really belongs up there, we knock him off again and cripple his legs and hurt his back, so that he can never hold his head up again quite so erect as long as he lives.

Self-love is, of course, universal, and without it a man would be worthless to himself or to anybody else, but the man who has a surplus of it, as the Englishman would say, would be well advised to keep it low down under his hat.

Verily, it is a queer old world and men and women are the queerest things in it. But the man who killed Puppy-Jack, for the sake of having his picture taken while doing the killing, we know his kind very well, and, like the Englishman, we would hang 'em, if that kind of thing was done, you know.

"Dues"

By C. C. Finn

*Most every day, in every way,
I tell the gang, "There's dues to pay."
And they say, "Gosh, it's mighty queer
You once got by on a dollar a year,
Gosh, ding it! We are getting sore —
You're asking all the time for more!
If you don't mend your ways, by Heck!!
We'll elect ourselves another Sec."*

*From "Sorrows of a Secretary"
— Milton.*

YOUR wife goes into a department store and asks for a cake of soap, and the courteous sales-person says, "Do you want it sented," and your wife allows that she never could carry a bundle to the matinee, so some time later in the evening a truck and two boys deliver the soap to your domicile. That's service, and the department store hides the cost of it away in all sorts of places; but you pay it and brag about it.

Now, when you condescend to notice the Secretary's notices and grace the range with your presence, you would be properly insulted if some nawsty club official gave you a white-wash brush and a bucket of paste and a lot of target papers and said, "I beg of you, hasten, and when you have pasted these papers take the frames into the pit and mark with distinguished care all afternoon whilst us officials shoot." No I guess not! MY ancestors came over in the Cornflower and I've paid me dues. Wats the Secretary and Range Officer for. MY WORD, I'm all excited! Service, my lads, and there is not very many places to hide the cost of it so it has to show in the dues in the form of a swelling. I am not a gambling man except that I LOVE to shake Army and Navy for cigars, am married, play Mah Jong for small stakes and match for my lunch; outside that I am willing to bet that most of the clubs which put up two small leaves and then wither on the stalk, do so because of too little financial water.

This Noble, Well-known, model club started off as a "dollar-a-year" club, and the more members they got, the worse off they were. Postage and printing enough for even a moderate amount of circulars cost all of the dollar; every time we wanted anything special we had to pass the hat. If a member wanted a Front Sight pin, Rear-sight slide cap pin and two guard screws he had to produce the cash and wait whilst his order was sent in and said order of course was regarded with tears of joy by the arsenal. Everywhere you went and everything you did the bones of the Club's poverty showed. Our one bright spot was the annual Turkey Shoot on which we managed to clean up some forty dollars and what we could make by sales of ammunition. I have been personally criticised for buying ammunition and selling it at a profit, so I might as well admit that I found I could buy ammunition for 18.00 per M and sell it for \$2.00 per bandolier and I also did this as often as possible. At Caldwell we did as all the others did and -hm-acquired a lot of ammunition for no more than the freight, and from this we derived a real surplus in the bank.

We raised the dues so that the overhead for each member was in the dues and a small

margin to boot. Later when we found it desirable to hire the Range Sergeant at the Fort at a regular salary, for our three months of shooting season, we raised the dues again, and when we had our world-famous Turkey Massacre we raised 'em one more jolt. We figure that our overhead per member is about as follows: printing and stamps \$1.50, salary Range Sergeant \$1.00, medals and affiliation fees \$1.25, and that leaves a margin of \$1.25 per member per year for surplus and unexpected needs. The surplus I keep invested in parts, primers, bullets, O'Hare mikes, CP ammonia in one-pound glass-stoppered bottles, and a mass of stuff which has inventoried as high as \$450.00 at times. Whilst I am about it, I might as well confess all my shame—every item we sell or handle contributes a small dribble of profit to the club; I find out the retail price and let my hardened conscience struggle with what the club members' share is to be.

Results? Well, we send in orders for parts and stuff in quantities which makes it something of an object to the arsenal; or rather not a dam nuisance. We buy commercial stuff in case lots (darn it, I'm not talking about what you think) or in quantities which makes the Club's account of some interest to the dealers hereabouts. When we want something, we get it without passing the hat. When the RIFLEMAN mentions something like new stocks or new butt-plates we have a sample right away. Someone comes in and asks what I think of the new pronged butt-plate and I hand him one to look at; think I have sold a dozen so far.

If your dues are less than it costs you to run the club and you have no other sources of income, your club is going to wither or break up in a row. If you render service in fair proportion to the dues, your members are getting value received, and can't kick at that. A rifle club can be run for less money per member-year and still give greater value per dollar, than any other form of sport, but don't try to get along on too little, you simply cheat yourselves and starve the club.

Ideal Powder Measure Kink

By W. C. Wilson

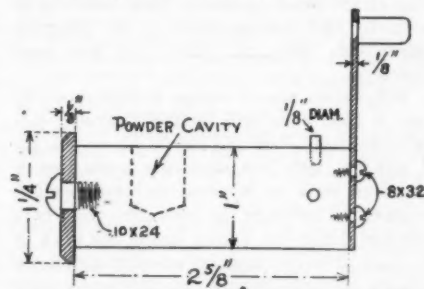
FOR those who use reduced loads in the rifle and for some of the full loads or for the hand gun artist the following kink may prove of service.

It is a known fact that the Ideal measure cannot be set accurately using the graduations on the measure, one must set the measure with the aid of a pair of accurate scales, then the measure gives very good results with all but the coarse grained powders, it takes as long to set the measure for a few shells as for a hundred, this seemed to me to be a waste of time, so I set about to find a method whereby I would be saved the bother of dragging out the scales for every small batch of shells I wished to load.

Obtain a piece of round brass 1 in. in diameter by 2 3/4 in. long (cold rolled brass is best) in one end drill and tap for a 10 x 24 machine screw 1/4 in. deep, on the other end

attach a handle with two 8 x 32 machine screws, have a washer made of 1 1/4-in. round brass drilled for the 10 x 24 screw, the reason one cannot use the original screw from his measure is that it is a 7 x 32 screw which is as a rule hard to obtain in the average shop or hardware store, now the measure is ready for the small end stops shown in the sketch. Locate them so that there is about a 1/64-in end play when the washer is drawn up snug to the end of casting.

Now take a 9/16-in. drill and drill out the powder cavity checking now and then to get the correct load wanted, be sure this hole is located when the handle of the measure is in the correct position under the powder hopper.



A 9/16-in. drill will answer for most of the average loads, two holes may be used for full loads, a 5/16-in. drill will answer for nearly all the revolver loads, both full and reduced.

This measure will handle all the fine grained powders within one-tenth grain, and some of the coarser grained powders such as Hi Vel, No. 16, No. 300 within three-tenths grain plus or minus. It does not present such a wide cutting edge at the time of cutting off the flow of powder from the hopper, is cheap, easy to make, and while its use is limited to a given load from one lot of powder it saves time and trouble, be sure to mark the measure for the quantity and kind of powder it is entered to use it for.

After measure is made, try it out with several brands of powder, it will be found that it will measure several different loads, some of which may be of use for other loadings, in this way a batch of five or six measures will answer for about fifteen different loads.

African Safari Notes

(Continued from page 8)

dragging more and more slowly till it just stopped. "With green grass we might cross the plain," said Lucy, but we had no opportunity of proving it.

On September 12th we were hunting in a very rough volcanic country, having made a side camp with porters to reach it when our first rhino turned up and fell to Torrey, who approached him with all the nonchalance of an old hand as he fidgeted under his own particular shade tree, and at 35 yards the double .465 spun him round and knocked him clean off his feet in a cloud of dust. It was a great day, for so far only hyena had fallen to Mer-shon and myself and a pair of oryx for the table. Now we were really scoring on Royal

Game, both Mershon and I securing our rhino shortly thereafter.

Then we moved to Archer's Post on the Uaso Nyero River—a day's march—and here to Mershon fell the first lion. My diary relates the detail of these days, but the jottings in hard pencil which bring back the effort, the endless tramping, the hot soil beneath our feet, the new sun power over our heads, the sweat and the toil cannot paint the picture for others. Yet these were great days despite all disappointment, for we were becoming used to the country—the curious white light did not so much affect our shooting as at first, and the crack of the little Springfield began to mean the whack of the bullet as it landed, and the flop of the beast as it was flung headlong to earth by that ripping smack of the 180 grain open point boat tail bullet. It was good hunting!

Billy's lion was of course a high spot. It was a good clean kill by the riverside, just after daylight—but that tale is his to tell, for I was not with him, and only know that it was well done, in his neat and workmanlike manner. That night the boys gave them both the lion dance, for Torrey was in the thick of it, too. The lion dancers even let me in for a little of their joy and rode me round camp to the chant, the swaying stamping boys, with their shining eyes and flashing teeth in the firelight's gleam. Well, they gave me the dance, so it was up to me to get a lion. My chance came a day or so later, and I grabbed it.

These are days of endless work. One day dawns just like all the rest, except it may contain somewhere in its long hours, one big one, one fragment of an hour which makes that day forever different, makes it stand out from all the other days, as long as memory lasts! That is Africa!

Aberdeen Ammunition Test

(Concluded from page 11)

The German ammunition with its wild shots, gave a measurement of 79.6 mm., and stood in sixth place.

The remainder of the 300 meter firing saw the Remington 180-grain, flat base, improve its groups so that the average for all targets was 55.4 mm., or about 2.18 inches maintaining first place. The Winchester 180-grain load showed almost identical accuracy with the first half of the shooting for its final 300 meter targets, averaging for the range 62.7 mm., or about 2.47 inches.

The 154-grain gilding metal Remington bullet although printing another nine-shot group continued to show such accuracy that it recorded a mean radius for 300 meters of 57.5 mm., or about 2.26 inches, which crowded this lot into second place. The dropped shots however so strongly suggested stripped jackets or some other defect that it is thought unlikely it will be considered.

The 600 yard firings were done late Monday afternoon while the conditions continued ideal and on Tuesday morning while considerable wind was blowing. At this range the lineup of the contestants changed somewhat,

Remington withdrawing the 176-grain boat tail load which had behaved badly and Winchester submitting a new lot of 180-grain flat base gilding metal, in which it was said the bullet profile differed slightly from the other 180-grain lot.

Only six strings were shot with the German ammunition, these targets giving an average mean radius of 153.2 mm., (about 6.03 in.) a check standard which only one of the lots of American ammunition failed to better.

As at the 300 meter range the contest at 600 yards narrowed to a race for first honors between the rival 180-grain lots. The Remington entry averaged a mean radius of 117.5 mm., and the Winchester 128.1 mm., with the second lot of Winchester 180-grain showing 129.7 mm. Translated into inches, Remington 180-grain recorded a mean radius of about 4.63; Winchester Lot No. 1, 180-grain .flat base, about 5.04 and Winchester Lot No. 2, 180-grain flat base, about 5.11 inches. No

especially Peru and Argentina are working toward the development of marksmanship as a national resource. As a matter of fact, considering the relative size of the two countries, rifle shooting not only plays a more important part in Peru than in the United States but receives greater and more practical encouragement from the Government.

This being true it is unlikely that the South Americas will continue to purchase products elsewhere when American ammunition of superior accuracy can be obtained and if the system of putting the manufacturers in competition with each other persists, it is logical to believe that the 7.65 mm. cartridge will be made the subject of a study as extensive as that to which our own .30 caliber ball cartridge has been subjected and with quite as beneficial results.

In this connection, the outcome of the tests at Aberdeen which prove conclusively the high quality of the ammunition submitted, become



Messrs. Alfaro and Fraletz test the bedding of the rifle in each rest.

other lots during the 600 yard firings were able to surpass these figures. At this longer range neither of the Remington 154-grain lots did especially well. The gilding metal type continued to drop shots and with the penalty deductions for these misses scored a mean radius of 135.4 mm., thereby making even a poorer showing than the German load. Nor did the 154-grain cupro nickel load greatly exceed this figure, scoring 132.4 mm.

The Winchester 176-grain boat tail, left alone in its class by the withdrawal of the corresponding Red Ball lot, registered a mean radius of 130.1 mm., or 5.12 inches.

With the accuracy showing made by most of the types of American ammunition submitted in the Peruvian test, it is practically a foregone conclusion that in the future the manufacturers in this country will have *entre* to a field of trade in which Germany for many years has enjoyed a monopoly.

Many of the South American nations and

even more remarkable in the light of the fact that two leading American manufacturers, with practically no previous experience in making this cartridge, produced seven different types of ammunition for a foreign rifle, each of which either compared favorably with or materially surpassed the time-tried German product.

The 7.65 mm. cartridge for anything other than hunting rifles, is an almost virgin field of endeavor with ammunition companies in the United States, and the companies who produced such splendidly accurate military cartridges in this caliber with so little preliminary experience are to be congratulated upon a distinct achievement.

This circumstance cannot fail to be an indication to those South American nations interested in such ammunition that it will be to their own advantage to encourage the American manufacturers to continue experimenting with various Mauser cartridges.

THE DOPE BAG



**A FREE SERVICE TO TARGET, BIG GAME AND FIELD SHOTS
ALL QUESTIONS BEING ANSWERED DIRECTLY BY MAIL**

**Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Major Townsend Whelen Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher
Shotgun and Field Shooting: Capt. Charles Askins**

Every care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

CAST BULLETS IN THE .250-300

I WOULD like some information on the .250-3000 Savage rifle.

What is the best load, as to the bullet weight, powder charge, kind of powder, and what velocity given, for this cartridge using lead bullet hardened as hard as possible with babbitt metal.

Is it necessary to resize cast lead bullets before they are seated in shell or can they be seated in shells just as they are cast.

How would this load compare for accuracy with the best of .22 caliber target rifles.

In my first question I mean to harden the bullet as hard as it will stand and stand resizing without being so hard that the grease rings will crack off, and they can be made pretty hard before they do this. I have used them in a 25-20 this way, and they will need to be greased if made this hard. E. C., Cokeville, Wyo.

Answer (by Major Whelen). I have never personally tried any cast bullets in the .250-3000 Savage rifle, but we have records of successful use of cast bullets in that rifle, and know that the principles laid down below will be successful in proportion to the skill of the individual in moulding bullets and in reloading.

Personally I have never tried in any rifle cast bullets with a harder alloy than 1 part of tin to 10 parts of lead, or 87 parts of tin, 9 parts antimony, 4 parts tin, or the old Ideal alloy containing a small amount of copper. I do not believe any harder alloy is necessary.

Also I have never seen any real degree of accuracy obtained where bullets were used just as they were cast, except with Pope bullet cast in a Pope mould and lubricated in a Pope pump. I believe that accurate sizing base first and lubricating in lubricating and sizing machine is absolutely necessary for accuracy.

Almost all .25 caliber moulds turn out bullets measuring about .260" with the idea that they will be resized to .259" for use in barrels measuring about .257". This I believe to be correct.

Accordingly I would advise a bullet of about 86 grains weight, cast about one part tin to ten parts lead, lubricated and sized in machine to .259". Cases should be resized and expanded to .2595" or .260" inside, and should have the sharp edge of the mouth chamfered to avoid scraping the bullet when seating. Bullet should not be seated too deeply in the case—just deep enough so the lands just barely mark the bullet when the cartridge is loaded in the chamber is correct. The powder charge should be about 10 grains weight of du Pont No. 75 or No. 80 powder. Cases should be cleaned with acid as described in my book "The American Rifle," as all these bulk powders deteriorate very rapidly when loaded in dirty cases.

I think that one skilled in reloading ought to be able to average about 1 3/4 inch groups at 50

yards with a load of this kind. The best .22 caliber small bore rifles will average about 1 1/4 inches at this range. In the .250-3000 Savage rifle I have used extensively a reduced load consisting of 12 grains of du Pont No. 80 powder and 87 grain Western, pointed, full jacketed bullet. This load will shoot as well as the best .22 caliber small bore rifles at all ranges up to 200 yards at least.

LIGHTENING THE HAMMER THROW

IN MY 38-40 S. A. Colt's I found it easier to snap the hammer with my left hand, or to cock with my right thumb, if I loosened the screw holding the mainspring to the frame inside the handle. This lightens the tension of the spring, and the blow of the hammer. So long as I keep the blow heavy enough to fire every cartridge, am I likely to run into trouble by doing this?

I have the Bond loading tools for this cartridge, and the Ideal mould. The best information I can get on reloading—using black powder—requires considerable bulk of tools and materials. Can't I simplify the reloading to suit field conditions, and do without having to pack more than the weight of the gun in tools? Certainly a fellow traveling on a horse doesn't want to carry five pounds of brass about with him—even including metal pot and cute ladle. I'd like to learn a more rough-and-ready system. G. T. L., Wickford, R. I.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). It is O. K. to loosen the screw in the grip of your Colt, providing you are sure to retain enough tension on the spring to fire the cartridge.

The best way to cut down your reloading tool weight, is to develop the proper charge of black powder and then make yourself a small measure for it by filing off the end of a cartridge case until it is just right. With black powder where there is no danger in a slight variation of charge, this method is perfectly satisfactory, and will save the weight of carrying around powder scales.

Another weight is saved in carrying around parts, by making up your bullets before you start and carrying the sized and lubricated bullets with you, instead of carrying bullet mould, ladle, etc.

MEASUREMENT OF RECOIL

I AM anxious to get some practical information with regard to recoil of various types of firearms. Most ammunition companies give tables showing the free recoil for various loads. These tables show more recoil for shotguns than for high power rifles, which is contrary to the shock felt when shooting. No doubt I haven't the proper conception of what is meant by the term "free recoil." Please be kind enough to define this term and give me some practical methods for comparing the recoil of various charges. F. C. S., Gorgas, Ala.

Answer (by Maj. Whelen). The recoil of a rifle or shotgun is usually measured by securing the weapon in a fixed rest wherein it is free to move to the rear against some resistance or gravity when fired, and then calculating this movement in foot pounds. While the government has made measurements of recoil, it has not to my knowledge done so in comparison with other sporting weapons, and for a proper comparison each weapon should be tested in the same instrument under exactly the same conditions. So far as I know, this has only been done by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

However, as we all know, there is a lot of difference between measured recoil and appreciable recoil. Appreciable recoil is what one feels when the weapon is fired, and it depends on many things such as drop of stock below axis of bore, balance of weapon, length and shape of stock, size, shape and substance of butt-plate, etc. Measured recoil depends only on the weight of the weapon and the character of the charge, and can be measured. Appreciable recoil can only be approximately judged by firing the weapons in question yourself. For example, the recoil of a 12-gauge shotgun with trap loads and a .405 Winchester measure about the same, but I think most men will agree that the short stock, low comb, greater drop of stock, and smaller area of butt-plate will make the recoil much more appreciable in the case of the rifle. If all rifles weighed exactly the same, balanced the same, and were shaped exactly the same the appreciable recoil would probably be in exact comparison with the energy of the cartridge, the powder being the same also as regards its rate of burning.

MUZZLE CLEANING AND ACCURACY

TODAY, an old friend of mine, the gunsmith at the largest gun store here, told me that recent experiments at the Springfield Armory had proven that the accuracy of a rifle is not impaired by cleaning from the muzzle. Please advise me if this is correct, as it does not seem advisable.

Thanking you in advance for any information you may give me, and assuring you that it will be very much appreciated, I remain, J. H. C., Dallas, Texas.

Answer (by Major Whelen). I know of no experiments at Springfield Armory proving that the accuracy of a rifle is not impaired by cleaning from the muzzle. I do not know if the Ordnance Department has ever experimented with a view to determining this or not. Doctor Mann made a number of such experiments. I also have experimented considerably, in a number of cases even deforming the muzzles of rifles with rat-tailed files. Some of my experiments are described on pages 376 and 449 to 452 of my book "The American Rifle." A number of other riflemen have from time to time conducted similar experiments. All of these experiments seem to show that the accuracy of a rifle firing jacketed bullets is not often impaired by muzzle wear that might result from the habitual cleaning of a rifle from the muzzle, but they also show that as muzzle wear progresses the sighting of the rifle will gradually change, due to the bullet departing from the muzzle at a slightly different angle. There may occasionally be a case where muzzle wear destroys accuracy, but it is evidently an exception to the general rule. With rifles using lead bullets, however, you have a fish of another water because the uneven blast of the powder gases at the muzzle may deform the bullet so that its center of gravity does not conform with its center of form, thus introducing an exaggerated air spiral in its flight.

Riflemen have known of these matters for some years, but I think we have all decided that nevertheless it is still very advisable to continue to clean only from the breech, both in order to maintain the elevation and zero constant as possible, and also because in cleaning from the muzzle we are very apt to slight the proper cleaning of the chamber. Despite the proof of the experiments I continue to clean from the breech, and if I have to clean from the muzzle I prefer to have a muzzle guard made.

ACCURACY IN THE .38-55

IS THE heavy, .38-55 barrel, as sold for single shot rifles, for both lead and jacketed bullets? I am under the impression that they are meant for lead bullets, and that either jacketed bullets or smokeless powder may ruin their accuracy.

Is it necessary to have a special chambered barrel to be able to seat the bullet ahead of the cartridge? I wanted to try it if possible in the ordinary Winchester No. 3 barrel without having to have it altered in any way. I am greatly interested in the subject of Schuetzen rifle shooting, etc., and would appreciate information of any kind as to where I could get some literature on this.

What would be a good load for the .38-55 in the s. s. Winchester when the bullet is seated ahead of the cartridge?

In using lead bullets in this way what is the best method of cleaning to keep the barrel free from lead fouling?

In loading a cartridge like the .30-06, is there any advantage in seating the bullet well out of the case so that when loaded into the chamber the bullet will come into contact with the rifling and be pushed back into the cartridge case the same distance each time? V. L. A., San Francisco.

Answer (by Major Whelen). The .38-55 barrel for the Winchester single shot rifle is made of ordinary black powder steel. It will be satisfactory with jacketed bullets, and will not wear, provided low pressure powder is used. I would not use High-Velocity or High-Power cartridges.

It may seem strange to you, but the ordinary .38-55 rifle is not at all an accurate one. The reputation of this caliber for accuracy is built up entirely around its use with the Chase patch, with muzzle loading and false muzzle, or with a bullet seated in front of the case when the barrel is specially throated as with the Hudson load. I do not believe it is possible to push a lead bullet into the rifling of an unthroated barrel with a bullet setter and get it in with any less deformity than it would enter if propelled out of the case by powder.

Undoubtedly you could get fine results by having the barrel throated and by adopting the Hudson load, but unfortunately the Ideal Manufacturing Company, who throated the barrels and made the moulds, is now practically out of existence.

With a cartridge such as the .38-55, in which all of the bearing of the bullet is seated within the case, one cannot expect better average shooting than about an eight-inch group at 200 yards, when this fixed ammunition is used at its very best. In addition the .38-55 barrel has a groove diameter of about .382, and the factory bullets measure .375-inch.

Decidedly the best results with fixed ammunition are obtained when considerable of the bearing of the bullet extends out from the case, and when the throat of the chamber is cut to just fit and straighten up the bullet as is the case with the Springfield rifle and cartridge.

THE MAYNARD RIFLE

RECENTLY I purchased a rifle listed as a 22-13-45 W. C. F. cartridge and of a Maynard make.

As you probably know, the Maynard action tips up. Can I expect any real accuracy with this type of action and the rear sight set on the tang?

The .22 W. C. F. cartridge is bottlenecked. On firing however, they come out of the chamber straight, indicating that the chamber is also straight. Does this ruin the accuracy? i. e., the bottle-necked case and straight chamber?

Have you any data for loads for this cartridge that you could let me have?

The rear tang sight sent with this rifle is somewhat peculiar, the windage adjustment being obtained by rotating the post laterally about a horizontal axis, said axis being parallel to the

line of sight. There are no manufacturers' markings on this sight and I am curious as to the makers.

This rifle has an apparently doubtful breech mechanism. When closed, the rim of the case is exposed, there being no rim slot cut in the breech. Do you think that this is safe? E. D. R., Fort Revere, Mass.

Answer (by Maj. Whelen). In days past the Maynard rifle had an enviable reputation for accuracy. Personally, I have only fired one once, and I think that the tip up barrel will prevent its quite equalling the accuracy of modern solid action rifles. The breech action is quite safe for black powder. I am entirely unacquainted with the rear sight you mention. The peculiarity of the chamber does not necessarily indicate that the rifle is inaccurate. I have very little data on loads for this cartridge. I should say cast your bullet one part of tin to ten parts of lead, and size it .001-inch larger than groove diameter. For powder, try the case about three-fourths full of du Pont No. 80. Be very careful in cleaning, pouring lots of hot water through the bore as soon as possible after firing to wash out all the primer residue. In this case the proof of the pudding is in the eating. You will have an interesting time breaking the little rifle in.

WILL RIFLES FREEZE?

I WOULD appreciate it very much if you would enlighten me on several subjects which have been the cause of continued argument:

Is it dangerous to shoot a bolt action rifle in extreme cold weather, that is forty or fifty below zero. The argument being that steel tends to become brittle when very cold and often snaps under the strain of a sudden blow and therefore a rifle carried around several hours on a very cold day might if shot split off the bolt lugs.

Where does a rifle bullet attain its greatest velocity, at the muzzle or a few feet beyond it?

Is a military rifle like the Krag or Springfield more accurate than the ordinary commercial sporting arm?

Which would be preferred for real big game shooting the .405 Winchester or the .35 Newton? Which is the most dependable? Is the .405 Winchester husky enough for any game? Compare the two.

Is the Krag big enough for moose and grizzly? F. S., Niles, Mich.

Answer (by Maj. Whelen). It is not dangerous to shoot a bolt action or any good standard rifle in extremely cold weather. Rifles have been used for the past one hundred years in Alaska, Yukon, and Northwest Territories and the Arctic, and I have no record of any trouble of the kind you mention.

The bullet probably attains its maximum velocity four or five inches in front of the muzzle as it receives some impetus from the escaping gas.

Military bolt action rifles are generally more accurate than the usual sporting models, the barrels and ammunition being alike, due to better support for the head of the bolt and the one-piece stock.

The .405 Winchester rifle is a thoroughly good and reliable big game rifle. The National Rifle Association has had to make it an invariable rule never under any circumstances to discuss or comment on Newton rifles or their cartridges.

The Krag rifle is large enough for moose and grizzlies and is an excellent rifle for all American big game when the 220-grain soft point bullet is used at a muzzle velocity of 2,000 f. s.

TRAPPING COUNTRY

I AM figuring on going to Yukon Province, Canada, this spring trapping beaver and muskrat. Are these fur-bearers to be found in the following country: Valley of the Muddy; Sheep Creek; Porcupine River; or can you tell me where these animals will be most plentiful?

I am an old trapper and fur buyer. H. G. Driggs, Idaho.

Answer (by Major Whelen). The "Valley of the Muddy River, Sheep Creek, and Porcupine River" are not in Yukon Province, but in North-western Alberta. This is not a beaver or rat country but a fair martin, wolverine, and weasel country; but all good trapping grounds within reach of the settlements are taken up. To go further back two or three hundred miles would mean a pretty heavy investment in a pack train, supplies, etc.

The same pertains to Yukon Territory. There used to be fairly good trapping for beaver along the Macmillan and Pelly rivers, but in the last seven or eight years the Indians have practically exterminated the beaver. There are a great many trappers in Yukon, both white and Indian, and between them they have the country accessible for supplies pretty well divided up. You would have to be in the country some time to find a good location, perhaps going into partnership with some local trapper. I could not direct you to any specific locality. However, I will say that the vast range of the Pelly Mountains on the south side of the Pelly River, between the mouth of the Macmillan and the mouth of the Ross, probably offers the best chance of finding a trapping country not yet occupied. It can be reached by gas boat up the Pelly from Selkirk on the Yukon, then backpacking into the mountains sixty or seventy miles from the Pelly; or, better still, freighting your supplies in in the winter with dog sled. I do not believe that many beaver are found in this range; but rather martin, wolverine, mink, weasel, and lynx, with a few wolves. There are enough moose for meat supply. It's a hard country and it requires quite a grub stake to get started. Don't expect much the first year.

HANDFINISHING A BOLT

I HAVE just received one of the new "sporting type" Springfields from the D. C. M. and am more than pleased with it.

I want to do all I can myself to make this rifle work with the greatest smoothness.

I have often heard about "hand finishing" an action to make it smoother but have never read any instructions in regard to same.

Can you give me some simple instructions within the scope of an ordinary letter in regard to doing this work myself? C. J. M., Ord, Neb.

Answer (by Maj. Whelen). In hand finishing a bolt action it is usually the custom to cover the bolt and the inside of the receiver with the finest valve grinding compound and then work the bolt in the receiver for about fifteen minutes or so, in order to polish both bolt and receiver where they come in contact and make the bolt slide easier in the receiver. This should not be overdone, just simply enough to take away any little stickiness and make the bolt work easier.

However, in the sporting type of Springfield I think that you will notice that the bolt and receiver have already been polished as to their bearing surfaces—in other words, the work has already been done and the rifle cannot be made to work any smoother than it does now. Unless there is a decided stick or roughness in the working of your Springfield rifle, I would strongly advise that you leave it alone.

SPIRAL VS. STRAIGHT CUT

HAVE there been any tests of comparative accuracy between spiral cut and straight cut Kentucky rifles?

We do not know of any tests but it is safe to assume that the spiral cut was the more accurate since the straight cut did not spin the bullet. It merely provided recesses in the barrel which permitted the bullet, in loading, to push the powder fouling aside thus making loading easier.

Factory Bullets and New Cases at Half Price or Less

We still have a fair supply of new factory ammunition components in the calibers listed below. These are A-1 grade having been supplied by Winchester, Remington, U. S. Cartridge Co., and Frankford Arsenal for ballistic tests, hence are very best quality. They are surplus stock and are priced to move them out to your advantage.

Act at once if your caliber is here as we have sold over two tons of these components in the past three months, and this remaining supply will not last long. As a guarantee of quality of these goods or our business methods, I can refer you to the Editors of this magazine.

303 BRITISH EMPTY CASES

All new Winchester Cases, primed, durable, reloadable, with center flash hole, taking American primers. No cheap foreign stuff. Price \$1.80 a hundred

303 BRITISH BULLETS

Standard Mark VII, 174-grain, .311-inch diameter, with two grooves. Full-jacketed only. (Spitzer) Grade A-1 target bullets. Price 80 cents a hundred

32 WINCHESTER SELF-LOADING BULLETS AND NEW EMPTY CASES

New Winchester cases in reg. fac. box of 50. Price, \$1.50 a hundred

Bullets, 165-gr. Winchester soft-point, about .3215-inch in diameter. Also useful in larger-bored 8 mm. rifles. Price, \$1.35 a hundred

38-55 NEW EMPTY CASES

All "H. V." smokeless type, with indented ring to hold bullets from receding, boxes of 25. Price, \$1.63 a hundred

38-55 BULLETS

All 255-gr., .375-inch soft-point Standard Winchester and Remington "H. V." bullets. Price, 95 cents a hundred

Orders will be filled promptly; first come first served. Terms cash with order or C. O. D. The Cases are bright, clean and in factory condition, ready for loading. They fit all rifle chambers easily, never sticking, and they hold bullets snugly. They align with the rifle bore because they have no distortion from faulty resizing. At these prices, it pays handloaders to use new cases exclusively instead of fired empties.

Why fuss with cast bullets when here are the more perfect Jacketed ones at prices as low as the cost of casting? Note that there is a liberal supply of Full Jacketed or hard nose type which are the kind needed for reduced loads and for most handloading purposes.

Address: J. R. MATTERN, Julian, Pa.

NOTE: Your remittance will be returned immediately if items ordered are all sold. I will not substitute.

401 WINCHESTER SELF-LOADING BULLETS AND EMPTY CASES, NEW

New Cases, Winchester, in regular factory boxes of 20.

Bullets, 200-grain Winchester Soft Point. Bullets, 250-grain Winchester Soft Point. These bullets measure about .4064-inch in diameter. Price, \$1.35 a hundred

30-1906 NEW EMPTY CASES

All new primed cases, Winchester and U. S. Cartridge Co's makes, in boxes of 25 or 20. New cases are always better than fired ones. Price, \$1.60 a hundred

30-30 NEW EMPTY CASES

All new, clean and bright; Winchester make; packed in factory boxes of 25.

The necks of these and all other new cases hold bullets firmly enough to prevent their receding when in rifle magazines. Price, \$1.62 a hundred

.45 COLTS AUTO PISTOL EMPTY CASES

New primed and unprimed cases of Winchester and Frankford Arsenal makes. Price, 95 cents a hundred

7.65 MM. EMPTY CASES

New primed cases of Remington and U. S. Cartridge Company's makes. They have center flash holes, take standard American primers, and are durable and reloadable. Cheap foreign ammunition has Berdan primers. Price, \$1.13 a hundred

7.65 MM. BULLETS

Full-jacketed only, weight 154 grains, diameter .311-in. Standard "fat" Spitzer point. These bullets may be used in 303 British full or reduced loads; also in tightly-bored 8 mm. rifles. The 303 Savage will use this 154-grain Spitzer perfectly as it is the same diameter and length as regular Savage bullets. Price, 80 cents a hundred

35 WINCHESTER SELF-LOADING BULLETS AND NEW EMPTY CASES

New Winchester cases in reg. fac. box of 50. Price, \$1.50 a hundred

Bullets, 180-gr. Winchester soft-point, about .351-inch in diameter, (too small for use in other .35 calibers). Price, \$1.35 a hundred

6.5 MM. EMPTY CASES

New, U. S. Cartridge Company's make, with American primers; reloadable. Price, \$2.00 a hundred

Make 95 Bull's-Eyes Out of Every 100 Shots

Specializing for fifty years in making gun sights gives you the very best product that can be made. Lyman Sights are made scientifically perfect. With them on your guns you can develop your marksmanship to your highest efficiency both at target and game shooting. No rifle is complete without Lyman Sights.



No. 17 reversible globe and peep hooded target Front Sight

Send 10c for complete catalog of **LYMAN SIGHTS** or ask for free folder "Better Aim at Target or Game."

THE LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORPORATION
90 West Street
Middletown, Conn.



No. 48 Micrometer Receiver Sight adjustable to minutes of angle for elevation, to quarter points of windage. With disc if desired.

B.S.A.

Made by Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd.

The Name Guarantees Quality and Accuracy

Especially Written for You!

Authoritative — Practical Indispensable

Our booklet, "Scientific Cleaning of the Barrels of Modern Firearms" has proved very popular.

Rifleman from all parts of this country have sent for their copy.

Full of practical pointers on the care and cleaning of Rifles, Shotguns and Pistols.

Send for your copy today.

JONAS B. OGLAEND, INC.,

Sole U. S. Representatives
Dept. 19 15 Moore Street New York
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES: Fraser Co.,
152 Peel St., Montreal, Canada.

Every sportsman going abroad this year is cordially invited to visit the B. S. A. Plants, Birmingham, England. British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, April to October, 1924.



"I Slept Alone—Snug and Warm"
 "My two companions with two wool blankets, suffered, though huddled together. This Fiala Sleeping Bag is the only one I ever liked."—Horace Kephart.



FIALA PATENT SLEEPING BAG

Weights but 5 lbs.; warm as 30 lbs. of blankets. No hooks, strings or crude contraptions. Write for circulars and prices.

Fiala High-Grade 22-Cal. Combination Rifle and Pistol, with 3 barrels. A \$30 Rifle for \$18. Single and Double Barrel Rifles for Alaskan and African big game—.405; .423 and .475 Calibers.

Camp or Expedition Equipment. Let us furnish estimates. We know your needs from actual experience from Arctic to Equator.

ANTHONY FIALA

25 Warren St. FIALA OUTFITS INC. New York

SHOOTING ACCESSORIES

Everything to interest a rifleman. Send for my No. 6 Catalog, just out, showing over 200 cuts and complete Price List.

P. J. O'HARE

178 Littleton Ave., Newark, N. J.



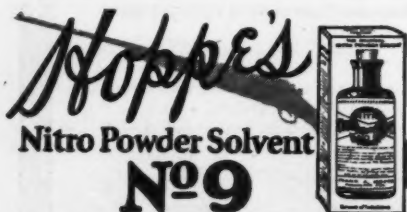
**FAIRBANKS TYPE SCALE NO. 354
THE ONE YOU ASKED FOR**

MODERN-BOND CORP.

813 West 5th Street, Wilmington, Del.

HAND BOOK

AND CATALOG OF LOADING TOOLS, 10 CENTS



Guns Always Clean as a Whistle

Keep your rifle, gun, pistol in perfect shooting and resale condition. Get Hoppe's from your dealer. For sample send us 10c in stamps. Gun cleaning guide sent free.

FRANK A. HOPPE, Inc.

For more than 20 years the Authority on Gun Cleaning

2321 N. 9th Street

Philadelphia, Pa.



GRIFFIN AND HOWE, INC., *Rifle Makers*

234 to 240 East 29th Street, New York City

In addition to our regular output as previously announced, we are now able to supply rifles in .30 caliber Model 1906, .35 Whelen, and .400 Whelen calibers, equipped with barrels with *Raised Matted Ribs*. These ribs are a part of the barrel, not welded on. Our experiments have shown that they are as accurate and as reliable as round barrels, and they certainly greatly improve the appearance of a fine weapon, as well as considerably increasing the rapidity with which aim can be taken in snap shooting.

We have arranged to have a booth at the *Out-Door Sports Exposition* to be held at Grand Central Palace, New York, May 26-31. Here we will have on view the finest lot of sporting rifles ever assembled. Also we will feature our new line of *Zero Proof Featherweight Eiderdown Sleeping Robes*. All visitors to the Exhibition should visit our booth, and should also visit our factory which is only five minutes' walk from Grand Central Station.

The following is a sample of the letters which we are constantly receiving from our customers:

"Many thanks for the splendid 7 mm. rifle. It arrived on the morning of the first day of my vacation, and nothing could contribute more to the good time that I enjoyed.

"It is a beauty. Fit, balance and weight could not be improved upon, and I have shot it enough to realize that it is one of the most accurate rifles I have ever owned. I used it on woodchucks after a brief test at targets—and on the last afternoon I shot 10 chucks, ranges up to 250 yards, and missed but three shots. The misses were due to the fact that I had not become familiar with the required elevations. I think the rifle can be relied upon to keep within a one-inch bull at 100 yards, though I am not marksman enough to prove the supposition.

"I am particularly pleased with the good weight you have given the arm—as I specified—it is a very pleasant rifle to use with the full load and the balance is perfect.

"I want to thank you for the trouble you were put to in getting the rifle into my hands at the time you did—I am afraid that I am somewhat of a nuisance, but I am, at least, an appreciative one and shall lose no opportunity to repay my obligations to you.

"Very sincerely yours,

"H. P. S."



If it is results you want, then you must be able to see exactly where you have shot and where your next shot will be.

A FECKER SCOPE on your rifle shows you every bullet hole in the target up to one hundred yards. Besides being made up in various combinations of powers, there is the added advantage of being able to spot with ease.

Be convinced that the FECKER SCOPE will improve your scores.

Telescope Sights

Spotting Telescopes

J. W. FECKER

5606 Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio

NOW READY—THE PERFECTION SCORE BOOK

by Lieut. Col. M. C. Mumma

1924 Edition, specially arranged for The National Matches

Single copy, 40 cents, postpaid; two for 75 cents

ECONOMY ADVERTISING COMPANY

IOWA CITY, IOWA



Stevens 414 Ideal "Armory" Model. .22 short and .22 L.R. 26-inch round, take-down barrel, automatic ejector. Walnut stock, steel butt plate. Drop 3 inches, length 13 inches; large fore-end, large hand hold; fitted with strap loops, weight about 8 pounds.

Sixty Years of record making

JUST pick up a Stevens .22 and sight through the barrel. You'll find it straight as a die from end to end — incredibly smooth and even.

Every barrel is rifled by the Stevens slow scraping system — each pass of the rifling cutter removes less than *one thirtieth part of a thousandth of an inch*. That's the secret of Stevens accuracy.

Take the famous Model 414 (Ideal "Armory") for example — the rifle that last year scored 120 consecutive bulls at 25 yards.

No wonder this sharpshooting instrument of precision is a favorite wherever skilled small-bore riflemen get together.

And all through the Stevens list of .22's and shotguns you'll find the same unswerving accuracy — the same solid strength and the same attractive prices.

Ask at your dealer's or write for interesting catalog today.

J. STEVENS ARMS COMPANY, Dept. 680
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Owned and Operated by the Savage Arms Corporation

Stevens

60th year — largest manufacturer of shotguns in the world

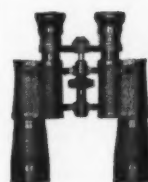
Target Business for Sale

Owing to the death of C. W. Hinman, originator and publisher of **STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS**, this old established mail order business must be sold to settle estate. Good side line with possibility of greater development.

Apply to Executor,
Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr.
853 Exchange Bldg.
53 State St. Boston, Mass.

FREE! 1924 Catalog
of Firearms, Fishing,
Hunting, Camping &
Athletic Equipment
Saves You Real Money
SPORTSMEN'S EQUIPMENT

1418 Vine St., Dept. F, Cincinnati, O.



BINOCULARS

3 to 24 Power

Every Type and Power of FIELD
GLASSES, TELESCOPES, Etc.

Catalogue Free — 200 Glasses

DuMAURIER CO.

Dept. B-5 ELMIRA, N. Y.

INSTRUCTIONS IN LEARNING ACCURATE PISTOL SHOOTING

By Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas

Single copies and under ten, fifty cents each.

Address orders to:

Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas, Rifle Range
Detachment. Parris Island, S. C.

Use MARBLE'S Oil

Marble's Nitro-Solvent Oil dissolves residue of all black and smokeless powders, including Cordite. Acts instantly—no corrosive action—removes and prevents rust and cuts off dirt and gum. It's a perfect polish as well as a lubricant. Extensively used in the army. 2-oz. bottle 35c; 6-oz. can 15c. Postage 10c extra. Direct by mail if your dealer hasn't it. Catalog of Marble's 60 operations free.

MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO., 385 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich.

*We Have on Hand a Few
Complete Sets of*

Handloading Ammunition

By H. R. Mattern

which appeared in "Arms and the Man," and ran from October 1, 1922, to October 1, 1923. The complete set consists of twenty-five copies in all and we will be glad to fill orders for these at a price of \$3.00 per complete set. Address **THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Antique.. Firearms

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE



Terms

COLLECTORS wishing to fill gaps in their exhibits and riflemen desiring to dispose of obsolete weapons will find this an excellent medium for purchases, sales and exchanges.

Free Insertions. Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of one-half inch, when his subscription is paid up for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office two weeks prior to the following publication date.

Paid Insertions. Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of \$1.00 per inch or part thereof. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. Advertisements will be set in 8 point solid. They should be in the publication office two weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

Business cards and display in this column accepted at the rate of \$2.50 an inch. No space less than an inch sold for display.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FIREARMS (new and used) sold, exchanged, and bought. Large stock—reasonable prices! Stephen Van Rensselaer, Peterborough, N. H.

WANTED—Patterson Colt, Walker Colt, S. & W. .44 Russ Army, S. A. 50 Remington Navy pistol sheath trigger. Forehand & Wadsworth .44. U. S. Springfield pistol 1818 Shoulder stock for 1855 Springfield pistol Civil War Colt. Sharps Buffalo rifle 45-120-550 with cartridges. Copy Sawyer's Vol. 2 "Our Pistols and Revolvers," *Arms and the Man*, September 15, 1920, and September 15, 1921, to January 15, 1922, inclusive. J. C. Harvey, 872 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE—2,000 antique firearms at reasonable prices. Send six cents in stamps for 24-page price list. Let me know your special wants along any line of antique firearms. I am always anxious to buy single specimens or entire collections. Joe Kindig, Jr., 336 West Philadelphia Street, York, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—One superlative and one ordinary Kentucky flint rifle. Old American flint fowling piece. C. W. Sawyer, Boston 25, Mass.

FOR SALE—Obsolete gun parts. Hammer, gun and musket tubes, gun locks, etc. F. Surkammer, 54 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

"FIREARMS OF YESTERDAY" are a specialty with "THE OLD GEORGETOWN GUILD." At all times there are on hand a large number of specimens from which to select examples of early American, Confederate States' and European firearms. Tell us what your collection needs. We will probably be able to help you. The Old Georgetown Guild, 2722 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Subscription to the American Rifleman

Enclosed find \$..... for my subscription to "The American Rifleman," beginning with the..... issue.

Name..... Address.....

City..... State.....

Subscription \$2.00 per year to individual members of the N. R. A.; or its affiliated clubs; \$3.00 per year to others.

APPLICATION FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

Brig. Gen. FRED H. PHILLIPS, Jr., Secretary,
1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby request favorable consideration of my application for..... membership in the National Rifle Association of America, and enclose herewith..... Dollars, being fee for same.

I certify that I am a citizen of the United States. Age..... Born.....
in the County of....., State of.....

Name..... Address.....

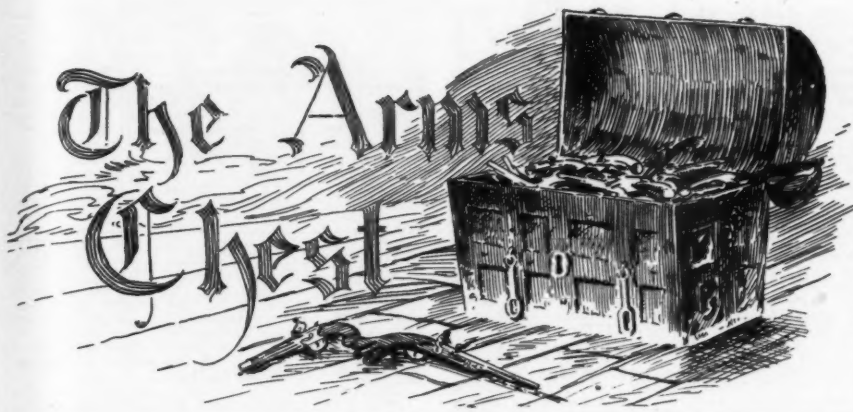
Business..... City.....

State..... Recommended by.....

Different Memberships

Benefactor, \$1,000; Patron, \$500; Life, \$25; Annual, \$2.00; Junior, 50 cents.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP EXPIRES WITH THE CALENDAR YEAR.



Terms

THE uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

Free Insertions. Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of one-half inch, when his subscription is paid up for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office two weeks prior to the following publication date.

Paid Insertions. Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of \$1.00 per inch or part thereof. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. Advertisements will be set in 6 point solid. They should be in the publication office two weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

WANTED—Illinois civilians to affiliate with their local rifle club and have their club affiliate with the Illinois State Rifle Association. We want at least seven new men who have never attended National Matches to get in, and earn a place on the team. Any old-timer will be glad to give a helping hand. For information and application blanks, ask L. M. Felt, 132 S. Parkside Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—3-Flala Combination arms with three barrels each and stock .22 caliber in original factory box at \$17.00 each. A few pre-war Levever guns in factory condition. Made when they were made right. Information upon request. 7X Hensoldt Prism Binoculars with case, central focus, \$35.00. Reloading tools: Ideal Dipper in factory box, \$1.50; Pot in factory box, \$1.50; Lid \$1.00; Ideal No. 3 Special, .30-40 cal., factory box, \$3.75; Ideal .30-40 Mold \$2.50; Ideal No. 4 .38 Special, tool and mold combined, factory box, \$3.00; Ideal No. 358210 Bullet sizer and lubricator, factory box, \$7.50; Ideal No. 3 Special, .25-20 Repeater tool and mold, factory box, \$3.00; Savage make, .303 caliber, Savage, straight line tool, \$3.00; Ideal .45-70-500 Tool and Mold combined, \$2.75 Winchester .32-20 Tool \$2.50; Ideal .32 Winchester .44 Webley tool, \$2.25; Winchester .8-55 Bullet Mold, \$2.50; Winchester .38-40 Tool, \$2.75; .32 S. & W. Winchester Mold, \$2.50; .22 S. & W. Long, Winchester Tool, \$2.50; .32 Winchester Special Mold \$2.50; Winchester .32 Special straight line tool, \$2.75. Ideal "Perfection" Mold .38 cal., adjustable for different length bullets, \$4.00. Also a lot of other Ideal and Winchester tools. State your wants. Vest-Pocket Kodak \$3.50. Pocket Premo, 2 1/4 x 3 1/4, uses film pack, \$6.00. Sinemat Moving Picture Camera, \$17.00. Kodak Vest-Pocket Developing Tank, \$2.00. Large assortment of used cameras in fine condition at half price or less, also Photographic accessories. What do you need? Sperry Gyroscope Co. Pocket Transits, \$2.75 each. Ideal .30-30 Tool and Mold combined, \$3.00. Stockbridge Sporting Goods Co., Stockbridge, Mass.

FOR SALE—Neidner-Ballard. 25-20 S. S. 26 inch Neidner barrel in Ballard Union-Hill action; stock fancy walnut P. G. checkered, with cheek piece. Stevens wind-gauge rear and Lyman target front sights. Ideal loading tools, dies and mould. Inside barrel perfect, rifle shows some wear. Price \$20.00. V. R. Olmshead, 36 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

TRADE—30 '06 Springfield for 30 '06 Winchester Model 95, solid frame. **FOR SALE**—Two 25-20 Ideal No. 4, .32-20, .38-40 W. C. F. Winchester Tools, .25-20 & .25-36 Marlin Ideal No. 3 special reloading tools, .38 long Colt's Ideal No. 4 tool. Write: J. H. Bachmann, Box 257, Crawford, Nebraska.

WILL EXCHANGE—45-90 '86 Winchester for Krag, Springfield, or Savage Sporter, also 12 gauge Union 32 inch full, ribbed, repeater for 410 gauge double hammerless Marlin 12-gauge, 32-in full, for 20 ga. double hammerless Marlin J. Carlson, Barry, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Ballard action, double set triggers, center fire, bargain, \$10.00. Diamond Model Stevens Pistol, good, accurate, \$6.00. Louis Evans, R. F. D. No. 6, Phenix, Arizona.

FOR SALE—Bullet Lubricant, box of 12 sticks, 75 cents. To fit Pope pump. H. K. Clark, Barre, Massachusetts.

WANTED—A winning Civilian Team from Pennsylvania at the National Matches this fall and every shooter in Pennsylvania to correspond with C. T. Paterson, 843 Napier Ave., Laurence Park, Erie, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—38 caliber Colt Automatic Military Model. New, never fired, with new Audley holster, \$35. .30 caliber Marlin repeater solid frame with canvas, leather-reinforced case, practically new. Only fired to adjust sights, \$35.00. 7 mm. Austrian Steyr Automatic Pistol, in perfect condition. Fired less than 50 times. Original holster with partition to hold four clips of cartridges, 100 cartridges in clips, foreign manufacture, \$50.00. First New York draft or money order gets any of above. J. R. Higgins, 901 Barton Ave., North Chattanooga, Tennessee.

FOR SALE—One Marlin No. 39, \$20.00. One Reising automatic pistol \$20.00. One Colt Army Special, 6-in. barrel, \$18.00. One 12-ga. 30-inch Winchester repeating shotgun, ribbed barrel, \$25.00. All the above in good condition. One .22-32 S. & W., almost new, \$20.00. One 16-size, 992 Hamilton movement, 21 jewels, 20-year Boss case, like new in every way, \$40.00. **WANTED**—One S & W perfected model, 10-inch barrel. Must be in fine condition. One Springfield '03, good condition. Arthur P. Lytle, Livingston, Montana.

FOR SALE—Model 1892 Marlin .22 rifle, solid frame, combination globe and ivory bead front folding rear and Lyman 52-A tang sights, beautiful stock with checked pistol grip and forearm, with canvas, leather case, new condition, \$25.00; Army Model 1871 Remington .50 caliber pistol in factory condition, \$15.00; 40 caliber Remington-Hepburn rifle, fine, with shells, mould and tools, \$15.00. Transportation extra on rifles. A. J. Lester, 328 W. Acacia Ave., Glendale, Cal.

FOR SALE—Actions for .22 target rifles. No stocks or barrels. Lock in falling block, ejector, plain trigger, patented. A design often called for, here it is. A hand-made action for \$20. Am just starting to make and early orders are solicited. Can make prompt delivery if ordered now. Send for photo or will send express collect. E. F. Hedrick, Ottumwa, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Stuffed Owl, suitable as crow decoy, \$15.00. A stuffed screech owl, \$17.00. Also a mounted Leopard Head, will sell or trade. Will pay cash for Pope barrel, also want any articles made by H. M. Pope. Bisley action and grips wanted. V. V. Natalish, 63 West 56th Street, New York City.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Kodaks, Graflex cameras, lenses, binoculars at lowest prices, new and slightly used. We take your camera or high grade firearms in trade. National Camera Exchange, 7th & Marquette Streets, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

RIFLE RESTOCKING AND RE-BLUEING—We build your military rifle in a sporting model and make it shoot as straight as the barrel is good. All rifles given target and working test before shipment. McCay Bros., 839 Morton St., New Castle, Pennsylvania.

WANTED—"The Revolver," Vol. II, "Firearms in American History," Erie Hawhurst, 830 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois.

WANTED—High-grade guns, second hand. Condition no object. State particulars fully. F. Surkamer, 54 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—3-Flala Combination arms with three barrels each and stock .22 caliber in original factory box at \$17.00 each. A few pre-war Levever guns in factory condition, made when they were made right. Information upon request. 7X Hensoldt Prism Binoculars with case, central focus, \$35.00. Reloading tools: Ideal Dipper in factory box, \$1.50. Lid \$1.00. Ideal No. 3 Special, .30-40 cal., factory box, \$3.75. Ideal .30-40 Mold \$2.50. Ideal No. 4 .38 Special, tool and mold combined, factory box \$3.00. Ideal 358210 Bullet Sizer and Lubricator, factory box, \$7.50. Ideal No. 3 Special, .25-20 Repeater tool and mold, factory box, \$3.00. Savage make, .303 cal. Savage, Straight line tool, \$3.00. Ideal .45-70-500 tool and mold combined \$2.75. Winchester .32-20 tool \$2.50. Ideal .32 Winchester Special, tool and mold combined, new, \$3.00. Winchester .44 Webley tool, \$2.25. Winchester .38-55 Bullet Mold, \$2.50. Winchester .38-40 tool, \$2.75. .32 S. & W. Winchester Mold, \$2.50. .32 S. & W. Long, Winchester Tool, \$2.50. .32 Winchester Special Mold, \$2.50. Winchester .32 Special straight line tool, \$2.75. Ideal "Perfection" Mold .38 cal., adjustable for different length bullets, \$4.00. Also a lot of other Ideal and Winchester tools, state your wants. Vest Pocket Kodak \$3.50. Pocket Premo, 2 1/4 x 3 1/4, uses film pack, \$6.00. Sinemat Moving Picture Camera, \$17.00. Kodak Vest Pocket Developing Tank, \$2.00. Large assortment of used cameras in fine condition at half price or less, also Photographic accessories. What do you need? Sperry Gyroscope Co. Pocket Transits \$2.75 each. Ideal .30-30 Tool and Mold combined, \$3.00. Stockbridge Sporting Goods Co., Stockbridge, Mass.

FOR SALE—One 12-gauge Levever "G" grade 32-inch Damascus barrels, left-full, right-mod, stock 1 1/4 x 1 7/8 x 1 5/16 inch A-1 condition, \$55.00. .38 cal. S. & W. target Model 6 inch bbl. Prewar, new condition, \$32.50. One very fine Free Rifle-falling block type double set triggers, sliding adjustable butt plate, cal. .30 '06 or will barrel same to suit buyer—stock with cheek piece, handsome wood and fine checkering on grip and fore end with horn tip. Price on application. Two very fine Mauser short actions, engraved, beautiful stocks with horn trigger guards and horn fore end tips, single trigger, 24-inch barrels, cal. .250-300 or 35-25-35 or 30-30 Remington cartridge, high grade guns in every respect. One three-bbl 20-gauge shot bbls. 25-35 Win. rifle bbl, 7 1/2 lbs., with fine engravings, left bbl. full, right-mod. Anson & Deely with Greener cross bolt locking system, length of bbls. 26 inches, set trigger for rifle bbl., stock of fine walnut with cheek piece horn trigger guard and grip cap also horn butt plate, a De Luxe outfit. R. T. McMahan, Sub-Station No. 5, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVE—One set 6-oz. boxing gloves. One large pear shaped (prof.) punching bag (used three times). One set full hand punching bag gloves. One 50-lb. (prof. short model) dumbbell, also one 25-lb. One pair 4-lb. dumbbells. One set of Molls 7 spring prof. dumbbells. One Hercules Graduated Gymnastic (weighted club), all complete with illustrated charts. All A-1, new, except bag, also have 16 books on training of wrestling, boxing, complete athletic library, cost complete \$35.00. **WANT**—A-1, new .45 Colt Automatic with extra clips, or .303 Lee Enfield short model (as issued) as part payment. What have you? will exchange references. E. T. Siegerdt, 3338 No. Seeley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—22 Reising Automatic, with extra magazine and ivory bead front sight, in absolutely brand new condition. Cost \$337.50, take \$27.50 delivered. 45-70 Springfield carbine, Model 1873 in very good condition, \$3.50 delivered. H. N. Spencer, 1601 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

FOR SALE—New Ottway 20-X Spotting Scope, \$9.00. A large 30 inch Ottway 25-X for \$20.00. Remington Model 14-A .35 cal. with 50 cartridges and special sights, \$38.00. Winchester 20-gauge full choke, \$35.00. Remington .30 cal. Automatic Model 8-A Lyman sights throughout with Ideal tools and molds, \$45.00. Colt .38-40 New Service 5½ inch with 350 cartridges, \$30.00. Colt .44 S. & W. Special New Service 7½ with 50 cartridges, \$25.00. Colt .45 New Service 7½ with 50 cartridges, \$25.00. All of the above guns are absolutely brand new. A fine Remington 12-gauge Automatic with leather case, \$33.00. A Winchester Model 94 fancy grade .30-30, like new, \$35.00. Winchester 5-A Scope with No. 2 Mounts, \$23.00. 6.5 mm. Waffenfabrik Mauser with scope, brand new, \$45.00. Colt .38 Special 6-inch barrel, \$15.00. Fred N. Anderson, 174 Lafayette Ave., Suffern, New York.

FOR SALE—Make cash offer: In soldered tin boxes for Africa: 120 .30 caliber Springfield 180 grain bronze point U. M. C. Powder hand-weighted and selected bullets loaded by U. M. C. specially to order. 40 U. M. C. Palma Olympic full metal patch, 180-grain. Also 200 factory-loaded 180-grain bronze point so-called "High-speed" U. M. C., and 60 180-grain Winchester factory loaded, soft point in ordinary boxes. Ammunition in prime condition, boxes unbroken, entire lot one year old. E. Mallinckrodt, Jr., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Winchester Neldner S. S. 25 cal. Krag shell, 26 in. nickel steel No. 3 bbl., scope blocks, 2 stocks, 80 reamed shells, reloading tool, average 2 in. at 100 yds., crank condition, \$30.00; Sidel 5 power hunting scope with mounts, \$15.00; Hensoldt Dialyt 6 x 36 Binoculars with case \$50.00, sells for \$90.00 new. J. L. Baker, 208 N. 4th St., Mechanicsville, New York.

FOR SALE—Ballard .25-20 S. S. 26 inch Neldner barrel, in Ballard Union-Hill action; stock fancy walnut P. G. checked, with cheek piece. Stevens windgauge rear and Lyman target front sights. Ideal loading tools, dies and mold. Inside barrel perfect, rifle shows some wear. Price \$20.00. V. R. Olmstead, 36 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

TRADE—30-06 Springfield for .30-06 Winchester model 95, solid frame. **FOR SALE**—Two .25-20 Ideal No. 4, .32-20, .38-40, .44-40 W. C. F. Winchester tools, .25-20 and .25-36 Marlin Ideal No. 3 special reloading tools. .38 Long Colt's Ideal No. 4 tool. Write, J. H. Bachmann, Box 357, Crawford, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—U. S. Rifle, Model 1917 in new condition, .30-06 caliber and 199 cartridges, \$25. Winchester .22 Model 1906, new barrel, open sights, rifle stock in excellent condition \$15.00. Like new Harris visible typewriter has original ribbon on it. A bargain at \$50.00. Max Wagner, Alexandria, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Colt Auto. .45 cal., new, \$25.00. Remington single shot pistol, .22 L. R., re-modeled by Barnes. Absolutely perfect inside and out. Target sights, \$27.50. .22 Hi Power Savage. Barrel perfect. Few small scratches on receiver, \$27.00. Capt. F. T. Chamberlain, M. C., 701 Dahlia St., Takoma Park, D. C.

FOR SALE—1917 DWM Luger 9 mm., 8-in. barrel, perfect inside, good outside, \$20. 60 .40-85 Bal. ctgs., \$4. New and perfect Ideal and Winchester moulds for .45-70-405, \$2.00 each. Ideal tools and moulds for .25-36 and .38 S & W new, perfect, complete, \$3.50. Complete and perfect tool for .38 long, \$3.00. .45-60-300, .45-75-350, and .40-60-210 Winchester moulds, \$1.60. J. V. Wagar, Camp Colorado, Woodland Park, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Absolutely new 3-15 Heddon Casting Reel; Quadruple multiplier, in original box, \$14.00. WANTED—1922, .22 cal. Springfield. W. R. Allen, 1301 Pierce Bldgs., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—32 cal. Savage Auto. extra magazine very good condition. Would consider .22 Colt Auto., in good condition. A. Edward Beaumont, 3420 N. Ella St., Phila., Pa.

FOR SALE—Ballard action, double set triggers, center fire, bargain \$10.00. Diamond model Stevens pistol, good, accurate, \$6.00. Louis Evans, R. F. D. No. 6, Phoenix, Arizona.

FOR SALE—Gun Crank's Outfit: Sporter, Krag and Springfield, Bullets, Molds, Tools, all A-1 condition. Fred B. Fisher, P. O. Box 1451, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—Prewar Springfield, \$16.00. S. & W. .22 L. R. 10-inch target pistol, good as new, \$22.00. C. T. Westergaard, Whiting, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Bullet Lubricant, box of 12 sticks, 75 cents. To fit Pope pump. H. K. Clark, Barre, Massachusetts.

WANTED—Rifle barrel .28-30 or .30-30. Must be perfect inside and 30 inches long. A. H., 744 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cal. .22 "Stevens-Pope" Krag carbine, barrel 22 inches long, bore perfect, good condition outside. Single shot, chambered for .22 L. R. cartridge, regular Krag action, \$12.00. Ideal Loading Press, cal. .30 Krag, has been used, \$11.00. Collection of about 200 ancient and modern cartridges, \$10.00. Collection of about 70 ancient and modern cartridges, \$3.00. Four resizing dies, cal. .45-70, used, 85 cents each. Three resizing dies, cal. .45 Colt, used, 85 cents each. Three spare revolver barrels, cal. .36 Remington cap and ball, bores fine, 75 cents each. Web cartridge belt, cal. .30-06, \$1.00. Web cartridge belts, cal. .45-70, 40 cents. Leather cartridge boxes, cal. .45-70, 35 cents. Cal. .45 Colt New Service action, good for parts, \$1.50. Cal. .32 rimfire Stevens S. S. 10-inch pistol, detachable skeleton stock. Bore pitted but still accurate, \$11.00. Cal. .44 Starr cap and ball revolver, new, \$9.00. Ideal 8-ball .30 cal. mold, No. 308333 gas check, used, \$3.00. 70 rounds 6 mm. U. S. N. cartridges, \$2.00. .50 cal. Remington Navy Pistol, \$11.00. Spare cylinder, .45 Colt S. A., 75 cents. Cal. .44 Colt cap and ball frame and action, \$1.25. Round ball molds for old pistols, 11/16-inch 75 cents, 19/32-inch 50 cents. Bullet mold cal. .50 pistol, good condition, \$4.00. Shell chamfering reamers, .30 cal., \$1.00. Priming tools, cal. .45-70, .50-70, each 50 cents. 35 brass 20-gauge shotgun shells, empty, \$1.25. 3 cal. .30 Krag neck resizing dies, each 50 cents. .45 auto. resizing die, \$1.50. About 100 miscellaneous back copies of "Arms and the Man" prior to 1920, \$5.00. About 115 empty cases and loaded cartridges, specially made for 50 Remington pistol, reloadable, \$4.50. One inch Gatling cartridge, first type made, unloaded, 75 cents. Lot of about 15 old time sporting rifle sights, front and rear, \$2.00. 500 gr. .45-70 bullet mold, \$2.00. WANTED—30 cal. rimfire Stevens S. S. pistol. B. K. Wingate, 448 Birkie Ave., Bethlehem, Penna.

FOR SALE—Three pair brand new 6 x 36 Hensoldt Ideal Dialyt Prism Binoculars, central focusing, complete with cases and straps, at \$60.00 a pair, regular price \$84.00 a pair. 4 brand new Berth & Neumann 4½ x Hunting telescope sights with lens protector, at \$10.00 each. A few used Prism glasses as follows, each with case. 7 x 50 Carl Zeiss Noctar or Binoclar type, \$50.00 a pair, 12 x 50, Carl Zeiss, \$50.00. 10 x 50 Carl Zeiss, \$50.00. 15 x 60 "Telagiv" type Carl Zeiss, \$100.00. 7 x 50 Leitz \$45.00. 15 x 60 Voightlander \$55.00. 4 x 20 C. P. Goerz Monocular, with case, \$5.00. A few used firearms as follows: .44-40 Marlin Rifle, 16 inch full octagon barrel, full magazine, \$12.00. .50-100 Winchester, full magazine, full octagon barrel, \$17.00. 12-gauge Bohr Double Hammerless, serviceable, \$18.00. .45 Colt Single Action Army 5½ inch barrel, \$16.00. .38 Colt Military Automatic Pistol, with pearl grips, at \$21.00. 303 Lee-Enfield, as made by B. S. A., at \$25.00. We will show any New York revolver over our glasses personally upon request. C. O. D. if desired. Stockbridge Spg. Gds., Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—New Sterno double flame stoves, \$1.50; single burners, 75 cents; bait boxes to hang on belt, 25 cents; cleaning and reloading outfit for 12-gauge shotgun, \$2.25; new marching compass, valued at \$24.00, with case \$1.50. We also carry a full line of fishing tackle, camping goods, cameras, and optical supplies. Prandek Sporting Goods Co., 47 Irving Place, New York City.

FOR SALE—Colt .45 Auto., commercial blued finish, flare-out walnut grips, extra magazine, brand new condition, \$24.75. Springfield 1922 .22 cal., \$36.00. Colt New Service, like new, shoots .45 auto., or .45 auto-rim revolver cartridges, \$13.50. U. S. 1917 receiver, magazine, new barrel, bolt, etc., \$9.75. WANTED—9 mm. Luger or Mauser cheap for cash. L. Vanatta, Covington, Ohio.

SELL OR TRADE—Winchester .25-20 carbine, Lyman sights, Ideal tool, \$25.00. Stevens 414 .22 L. R. tapped for scope, \$17.00. Both new. WANTED—Bond lubricator. F. K. Brady, Clinton, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Model '95 Winchester Box Magazine .30-40 cal., with leather sling. Good condition. Original cost \$50.00. Priced for quick sale at \$25.00. A. B. Macpherson, 718 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—New 30-30 Marlin repeating carbines, \$27.00; .44-40 Winchester Repeating Carbines, \$16.00. Prandek Sporting Goods Co., 47 Irving Place, New York City.

RARE BARGAIN—New Savage .45-cal. auto. Make offer or what have you for exchange? Cloud Newman, 1132 C St., N. E. Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Krag rifle barrel, cheap in price. Condition immaterial. Floyd Markham, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

WANTED—Best .45 Auto. commercial grade \$15.00 will buy. Give particulars. Jul. Morgan, 3447 Barry Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Marlin Model 39, \$26. Marlin Model 27, .25-20, \$30. Marlin Model 37, \$20.50. Winchester Model 92, .25-20, round bbl., solid, \$27.50. Winchester Model 95, .30-06, solid, \$45. Savage Model 99, 250-3000, solid, \$36. Savage Model 1920, .300, \$47. B. S. A. Model 12, \$45. Colt S. A. .45, 7¼-inch, \$30. Colt New Service .45, 7¼-inch, \$30. 12-ga. Francotte Ejc. No. 25, cost \$400.00, sell \$36.00. 12-ga. Parker D. H. Auto single trigger, \$185.00. All above are factory new, bought for experiment and never unpacked. Marlin Model 42, 12-ga. fired 20 times, \$25. First M. O. takes any. Albertson, Lewes, Delaware.

FOR SALE—Remington Model 25, cal. .25-20, perfect condition, Lyman No. 1 peep and No. 6 leaf sights, \$30. Remington Model 12 C. S. Special, perfect condition, Lyman No. 1 peep sight, \$22. .22 Colt Auto and holster, good condition, \$20. Savage Model 1922, .22 cal. Sporter, perfect condition, Lyman No. 1-A peep. Oil finished stock, sling swivels and sling, \$22. Privilege of examination, J. C. Swift, 227 Mass. Ave., N. E. Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Remodeled Krag, 24-inch barrel, Lyman 34 peep and Springfield front sight, with box of shells, \$17. Stevens Favorite No. 17 .22 caliber, barrel pitted, Lyman peep on tang, \$6. Benjamin Air Rifle working condition, \$1.00. Stevens Tip Up .22 cal. rifle, relined barrel, very poor condition, \$2.00. WANTED—Russian .762 and a .22 either Stevens .414 or Savage. Gordon Roat, Canandaigua, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Schuetzen rifle, Remington No. 1, spur lever action, case hardened, with two barrels. Pope .22 short, and Walker muzzle-loader .32-40. Both in prime condition and wonderfully accurate. Swiss butt plate, fine walnut stock, iron sights, scope blocks, bullet mold, false muzzle and seating rod. Price \$100. J. M. Hilborn, 2710 Sedgewick Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—All in gun crank condition: One Winchester 52, \$30. Winchester 94, .30-30 take-down, pistol grip and Lyman sights, \$32.50. Winchester 94, .32-40, pistol grip and Lyman sights, \$27.50. Also .32-40 reloading tools including No. 5 bullet resizer, \$11.00. L. E. Perry, 2007 Baker Ave., Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—S. & W. hammerless, cal. .38, blue, 3¼-in. bbl., walnut grips, brand new, never fired \$25. WANTED—Colt single action Army fancy engraved, cal. .44-40 or .45, 5¼-in. bbl. Might consider plain one if price is right. Wm. Rolston, 1987 Buena Vista Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WILL EXCHANGE—45-90 .36 Winchester for Krag, Springfield, or Savage Sporter. Also 12-gauge union, 32-in. full, ribbed, repeater, for .410-ga. double hammerless. Marlin 12-ga., 22 in. full, for 20 ga. double hammerless. Maria J. Carlson, Barry, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—22 Stevens Off-Hand Pistol, \$1. .22 Savage Sporter, \$9. .38 S & W Safety Hammerless, \$10.00. .44-40 Bleyse Colt, 4¼-in. bbl., \$20. .45 Colt Pocket Automatic, \$14. .45-40 Winchester 1876 Model, \$10. Arthur J. Kent, 36 E. Washington St., Phoenix, Ariz.

TRADE—Lever high-grade gun, 12-ga., full. Made to order. A beautiful gun. Trade for Goerz Dagor lens of 12- or 14-in. focus. Would consider B. & L. Protar or Turner Reich of same class. F. A. Norton, Elgin, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Elk head of unusual size and proportions, twelve points. Beautiful trophy and a prize suitable for club or elegant home. Price very reasonable. Kaschenbach's, 259 E. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WANTED—Model 52 Winchester action, condition of barrel and stock immaterial. Must be reasonably priced. Also want short Mauser action. Thomas Shelhamer, 510 Spruce Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

FOR SALE—22 Marlin Rifle, improved with Lyman No. 2 rear sight, lever action. Cannot be told from new, \$25.00. Carl Folke, 731 Haylett St., Breckenridge, Penna.

FOR SALE—One .45 Colt's New Service Revolver, 4¼-in. barrel. The gun is new and in perfect condition, \$25. O. B. Palmer, Mendota, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—New Fish Pistol outfit, also .32-20 S. A. Colt's Army, good. WANTED—Savage 1919 N. R. A. or carbine rifle. H. H. Hamill, Plumville, Penna.

WANTED—Ideal No. 4 Reloading Tool for .38 S. & W. Special. Casting a .358 bullet. State price and condition. Wm. C. Bethe, 897 Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WANT—22 L. R. Savage 1919 Stevens Ideal or Armory. Inside of barrel must be A-1 condition and bargain. W. L. Montgomery, Avenger, Texas.

lin
59.
44.
45.
go
45.
ice
35.
H.
are
rer
29
sa.

20.
6
8.
sep
on-
er.
Oil
iv-
sa.

rel.
ta,
17
ng.
09.
rel.
lan
ge.

No.
two
le-
and
line
illet
09.
ork

One
ke-
59.
nan
in-
E.

35.
ver
my
bbi.
ym.
ich.

ster
also
for
33
rrin

37.
am-
obl.
-49
ent,

full.
for
pohl
of

and
phy
mo
A

con-
fust
user
rest,

with
not
lay-

Re-
i in
iota.

'ala
ood.
rifo.

for
stain
rum

deal
con-
vino-



The Remington Arms Club

WINS

Civilian Team Championship

Seldom, if ever, does a rifle club team win a championship contest twice in succession, but that is exactly what has happened to the Remington Arms Club Rifle Team.

The National Rifle Association has just officially announced the results of the Civilian Interclub Championship for 1924, which the Remington

Arms Club Team wins by one point over the nearest team with a total score of 2916 out of a possible 3000. Their score in winning this championship last year was 2913. The difference of only three points between last year's score and this year's total indicates a very uniform performance and establishes rather conclusively that the winning team is justly entitled to the title of Interclub Champions. All of the team members used Remington rifles and Remington Palma cartridges.

There could be no more convincing demonstration of the superior accuracy and uniform excellence of the Remington Palma .22 long rifle cartridge.

The official detailed scores follow:

Name	1st week		2nd week		3rd week		Total
	Pr.	Sit.	Pr.	Knee.	Pr.	Sta.	
Harold J. Wood	100	100	99	98	100	96	593
Allan C. Russell	98	98	100	99	100	97	592
Frederick O. Kuhn	99	100	100	99	100	94	592
C. S. Neary	98	99	100	93	100	84	574
D. B. Olson	98	92	100	86	99	90	565
Aggregate	-	-	-	-	-	-	2916



THE REMINGTON ARMS CLUB RIFLE TEAM
N.R.A. CIVILIAN INTERCLUB CHAMPIONS 1924

Sitting: H. J. Wood, Captain; Lieut. C. N. Hungerford, Conn., Judge
Standing: A. C. Russell, C. S. Neary, D. B. Olson, Fred Kuhn



REMINGTON PALMA

The Premier .22 Long Rifle Cartridge





The Answer is in the Bull's-Eye

Is the .22 N. R. A. a short-range and a mid-range cartridge as well as a long-range cartridge? How does it perform indoors and outdoors? Does it show up well in machine-rest tests? Is it accurate in pistol and revolver work? What are its ballistics? What records does it hold?

These and many other questions about the U. S. .22 N. R. A. are answered in an interesting booklet just off the press. There is a copy for you. Just write for "The Answer is in the Bull's-Eye."

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

111 Broadway

New York, N. Y.



.22 N.R.A.
Long Rifle Cartridges

